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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927. 日七初月七

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CANTON'S UNREST GROWING.

BOMBS AND PISTOLS NOW IN USE.

ARMED MEN BATTLE WITH THE POLICE.

ATTEMPT ON AN OFFICIAL.

Tension at Canton is growing, with further signs of unrest, and almost daily evidence of revolutionary movements. Following a recent attempt to assassinate General Li Chai-sum, there has been an attempt to dispose of the Labour Commissioner, General Feng Cho-man, several shots being fired at him, one passing through his clothing. The assailant escaped.

Merchants who objected to excessive taxation now being levied, staged a big demonstration of protest, and were routed by the expedient of calling in the fire brigades, who turned their hoses on the demonstrators.

Sensational firing occurred on the West Bund yesterday, when police were searching passing vehicles for persons carrying arms. Three men who were stopped opened fire on the searchers, and then escaped to the roof of a house, from which they carried on a hot exchange of shots with the police, two of whom were wounded. Another sensation yesterday concerned the throwing of a bomb into a crowded meeting hall, but it did not explode.

BOMB CLEARS A MEETING PLACE.

Canton, Aug. 2.

General Feng Cho-man, the Commissioner of Labour, was fired at by an unknown assassin, but the shots missed the intended victim. The scene of the outrage was outside the office of the Department of Labour, and it occurred when the General was about to enter his motor car.

Three shots were fired at General Feng, one hitting his sleeve. One bullet passed between his arm and waist. The general was not armed, but his bodyguard immediately opened fire at the assassin, who escaped unhurt. Not knowing the number of gunmen participating in this affair, the bodyguard did not give chase, but escorted the General to his car, which drove off at high speed.

General Feng was installed as Commissioner of Labour only a few months ago. He dissolved several labour unions, and prohibited employers paying wages and maintenance charges to workers on strike. This measure helped greatly to discourage industrial strikes, but the labouring class evidently harbour a grudge against him. It is believed that Feng's labour policies caused the attempt on his life.

Other Occasions.

In addition to the above, there have been reported attempts on the life of General Li Chai-sum, although in some quarters it is believed that the outrages were not directed against the person of the General.

A bomb explosion near the 4th Army Headquarters some days ago, and another which occurred on the river just in front of the cement factory, where the General Headquarters of the Nationalist Army is located, are both credited to the work of robbers who were seeking vengeance against persons who had failed to meet their demands for the payment of money.

Merchants Demonstrate.

On the plea that the Reds were planning an uprising and attempting to endanger the lives of the Government Commissioners, martial law was proclaimed in the City following a large demonstration of merchants in front of the Government House Building, where twenty thousand merchants gathered to demand the abolition of the recently imposed taxes.

Only six representatives were admitted to the building to lodge their protest, and they were informed that the petition would be submitted for discussion to the Political Council, which would meet that evening (Tuesday).

After waiting until half-past ten, the meeting had not yet issued any statement to the waiting multitude, and mashed cans were immediately erected to house the merchants for the night, although it was raining heavily at the time.

The somewhat limited information available is to the effect that the bomb was eggshaped and had a percussion plug at one end and this failing to strike, the bomb did not explode.

OUR FUTURE KING ON HIS EMPIRE.

PRINCE OF WALES REFERS TO ACCESSION.

THE VALUE OF CONTACT.

London, Aug. 3. The Prince of Wales, speaking at a dinner given by the Canadian Government at Ottawa, last night, made what is probably his first public reference to his future accession to the Throne.

He remarked that it was the confederation of Canada sixty years ago which marked, if not the first, at least a clear step on the road to the conception and attainment of a group of autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status and marked by common allegiance to the Crown.

The Prince continued, "To me in particular, as the King's first son, the conception has special importance, and in whatever part of the Empire I may be I have always to keep it in mind. If some day it should fall to my lot to assume that high responsibility, I trust I may be found worthy of it. At least I may say that I lose no opportunity of keeping always fresh those contacts with all parts of the British Empire which I have been fortunate to make in the past ten years."

The Prince emphasised the importance of personal man-to-man intercourse in Imperial affairs, for he said he knew the value of himself of his personal visits overseas, and of his meeting with visitors from overseas in London.—*British Wireless*.

A FALL INTO THE DANUBE.

BAD LUCK FOR BRITISH FLIERS.

London, Aug. 3. A third attempt has been made to make a non-stop flight to India.

Yesterday, shortly after mid-day, the flight began from Cranwell aerodrome in a Hawker Horsley day-bomber, with a 700 horsepower Rolls-Royce engine.

The pilot, as on two previous attempts, was Lieutenant Carr, and the navigator was Flying Officer Dethur.

The machine was reported as having passed over the Belgian coast before three o'clock yesterday, but this morning news was received that the machine had been compelled to come down on the Danube near Aschach in upper Austria.

Both the navigator and pilot were shaken, but unhurt.—*British Wireless*.

THE INSURANCE OF PASSENGERS.

PROPOSAL STILL OPPOSED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.

There has been very little progress at the International Maritime Conference with the draft convention for compulsory insurance of passengers, in consequence of numerous objections, and the fourth and fifth clause, like the third, have been referred to a sub-committee.

A proposal by Signor Berlingieri, representing Italy, to make shipowners always responsible for the unseaworthiness of a ship, when due to the shipowner's fault, was also referred to a sub-committee.

The search party then signalled a warning and had the "Reds" surrounded. An exchange of shots immediately began.

As the "Reds" was outnumbered, they gradually retreated into one of the shops, where they climbed to the roof. The police gave chase, but another was shot, receiving a severe wound in the head.

A larger force of police appeared on the scene and had the shop surrounded. Further shots were exchanged, and the "battle" was continuing up to the time of this report leaving, early this morning.—*Nan Chung Pao*.

C.N.C. STRIKE.

PARLEYS IN SECRET.

Apart from the statement that parleys are still taking place in Shanghai between the Company and the officers, there is no development in the C.N.C. dispute.

The nature of the grounds of discussion has not yet been disclosed and it is apparently the policy of both sides to make no statement until such times as some basis of negotiations is found or definite proposals made by either side.

This policy is also being followed in Shanghai as is demonstrated by the fact that no information is being cabled by Reuter to Hongkong.

Bomb at Union Headquarters.

It is learned that during discussions at Union Headquarters in Canton yesterday, when deliberations were proceeding with reference to the settlement of the steamboat strike, a bomb was thrown through the window.

The somewhat limited information available is to the effect that the bomb was eggshaped and had a percussion plug at one end and this failing to strike, the bomb did not explode.

JAPANESE PLAN.

PROPOSED NAVAL HOLIDAY.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

London, Aug. 3. The latest Japanese proposal at Geneva is believed to be the reason for an urgent meeting of the Cabinet, to which members were summoned by telephone.

Sir Austen Chamberlain presided.

The principal topic for discussion by the Cabinet to-day was the Japanese compromise proposal at Geneva, which the British and American delegates referred to their respective Governments.

The Cabinet deliberations on the matter were prolonged, and eventually a long telegram of instructions was sent to the British delegation at Geneva in connexion with to-morrow's plenary session. It is believed the Japanese proposals suggest a naval holiday as a temporary arrangement until the Washington conference, due in 1931.

Depends On Americans.

Reuter learns that the communication sent to the British delegates by the Cabinet did not indicate any definite acceptance or rejection of the Japanese plan. It is pointed out that much would depend on the view taken by the Americans.—*Reuter's American Service*.

U.S. Considering.

New York, Aug. 3. A Washington message states that Mr. Kellogg and a number of advisers are studying the Japanese formula in the hope that it will at least afford a basis for a four years' naval holiday agreement.

The fate of the formula and of the Geneva conference itself apparently hinges on the exact cruiser strength permitted thereunder.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Another Postponement?

London, August 3. The possibility of a brief postponement of the plenary session of the Naval Limitation Conference, which was arranged to take place to-morrow, is suggested in press messages from Geneva.

It is stated that the British and American delegations are still considering the Japanese naval holiday scheme, which proposes a temporary arrangement to restrict the cruiser programmes of three Powers until December 1931, when the Washington Treaty will be reviewed.

It is understood that the views of the Governments concerned have been sought and the delegations are awaiting their replies.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, as Acting Prime Minister, presided this afternoon over a Cabinet meeting held at the Foreign Office, at which it is understood the latest developments at Geneva were reviewed.—*British Wireless*.

"Big Six" Hold Parley.

Geneva, Aug. 3. The "Big Six," namely Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Lord Cecil, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Admiral Jones, Viscount Ishii, and Admiral Saito, held a two hours' meeting which concluded at midnight at the conclusion of which Mr. Gibson said they had pledged themselves not to give any further information.

It is impossible to state whether this will be the last meeting, or whether negotiations will be held on the basis of the Japanese proposals.

Japanese circles assert that the meeting will be the last, but this is not confirmed by the British or Americans.—*Reuter*.

EARLIER REFERENCES.

Geneva, August 3. It is possible that the plenary conference will be again postponed for a couple of days as Messrs. Gibson and Bridgeman have not yet heard the views of their respective Governments on the Japanese compromise proposal which is still kept strictly confidential.—*Reuter*.

London Still Pessimistic.

London, August 3. Pessimism in well-informed quarters in London as regards the Geneva Conference is still very pronounced to-day and it is considered unlikely that the Conference will adjourn sine die. It is expected that the British Delegation to the final plenary session will review its case and make a full statement in regard to the negotiations.—*Reuter*.

"CAMEL" CIGARETTES CASE.

QUESTION OF CONFLICTING TRADE MARKS.

TODAY'S COURT HEARING.

An appeal against a decision of the Registrar of Trade Marks was heard in the Supreme Court, before the Acting Chief Justice, this morning, when Mr. C. G. Alabaster, appearing on behalf of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of America, opposed the granting of a trade mark "Golden Camel" to the Cairo-Italian Cigarette Company.

Asked if the proceedings were *ex parte*, Mr. Alabaster said the solicitor for the respondents was without instructions, and therefore the proceedings really became *ex parte*.

Referring to the granting of the trade mark, he said an application for its registration was made in June last year by the respondents. That application was granted but the trade mark had not been registered. The mark consisted of the words "Golden Camel," with a picture of a golden camel underneath.

It was supported by a declaration that within the knowledge of the respondents it did not infringe any other trade mark. Notice of appeal was filed by the Reynolds' Company, it being alleged that the trade mark conflicted with the "Camel" mark held by the Reynolds' Company and used on their cigarettes.

The Cairo-Italian Company said the get up and design of their packets containing cigarettes, which were sold at 8 cents and were popular with some classes of Chinese, would not in any way conflict with the "Camel" mark held by the Reynolds' Company.

The Registrar had decided that the two marks did not conflict.

Mr. Alabaster quoted authorities and cases to support his appeal, submitting that the Registrar's judgment was erroneous.

His Honour, Mr. J. R. Wood, reserved judgment.

OBITUARY.

AMERICAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 3. The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Francis T. Bowles.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Rear-Admiral Francis Tiffany Bowles was one of America's best-known naval architects, and was also a post-graduate of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He was Chief Constructor, U. S. N., with rank of Rear-Admiral, from 1901 to 1903, when he retired from the service, and became a successful ship-builder. He was born in 1858.]

MORE FUNDS FOR EXCHEQUER.

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN LEAVES £1,020,000.

London, Aug. 3. The Marquis of Lansdowne, former Foreign Secretary and War Minister, and later Governor General of Canada, who died recently, left property of a provisional net value of £1,020,000.—*British Wireless*.

London Still Pessimistic.

Geneva, Aug. 3. The Royal Dutch Air Navigation Company is reported to have approached the Dutch Government on the subject of the establishment of a regular air mail to the Dutch East Indies by means of eight machines, one departing every week.—*British Wireless*.

DUTCH COMPANY'S PROPOSAL.

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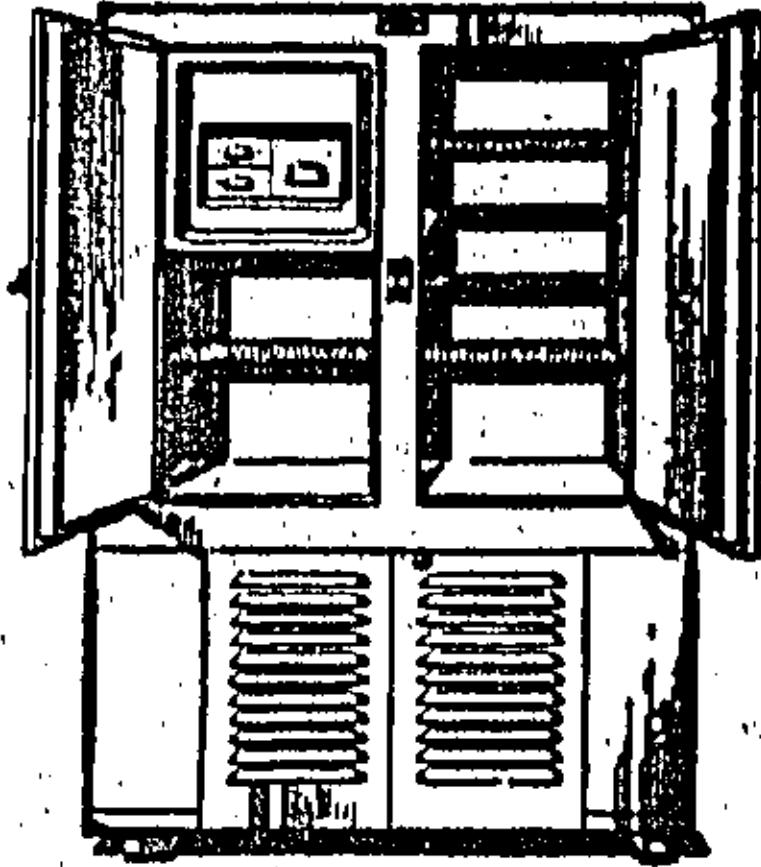
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London Still Pessimistic.

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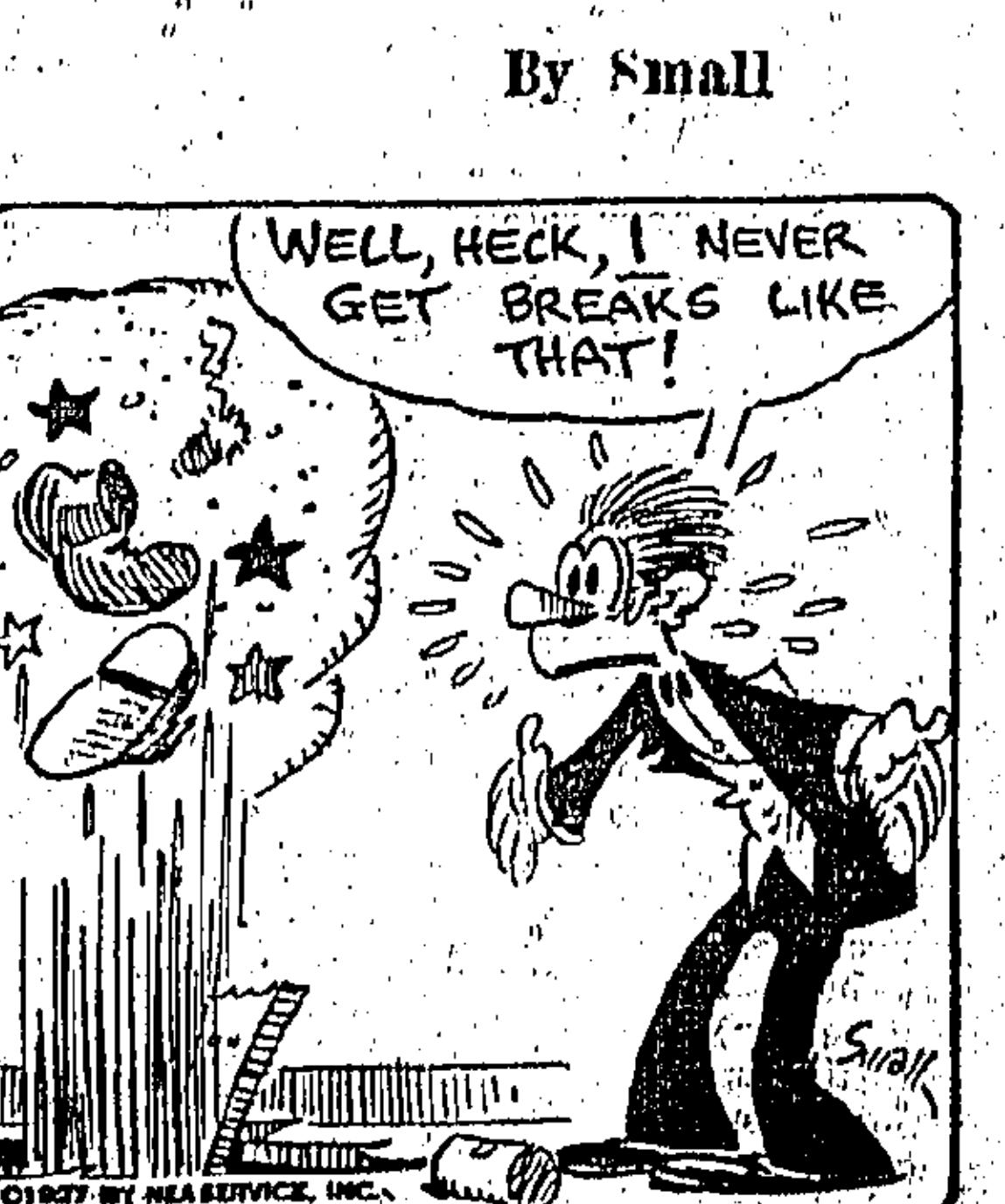
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SWATOW TENSION.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE.

Swatow, July 30.
While outwardly conditions in Swatow appear to be more or less normal, with few indications of any approaching storm, there is undoubtedly an undercurrent of feeling and the possibility is being discussed of the Reds again getting the upper hand. Support is given to this view by the fact that circulars, violently anti-Chiang Kai-shek, have again made their appearance, but steps have been taken by those who issued them to make the circulars appear harmless until they are carefully scrutinised.

The first part of the circular is harmless and relates nothing more or less than a story which is continued towards the end of the screed. The middle part, however, is typically Red, and shows definitely that the Communist influence is still present.

A Union Success.

Some of the unions are beginning to feel their strength again and strike has been called of the staff of the Netherlands Bank. This was the result of a very ancient grievance concerning a rickshaw coolie who was discharged on being found dishonest. The strike only lasted one day, the union demand for three months' pay as compensation for the discharged coolie being agreed to.

This success on the part of the union will most likely result in further strikes and there is speculation as to which firm will next be singled out by the unions for some extortionate demands.

There are rumours that martial law is being enforced slowly and secretly; at any rate, boarding houses, hotels and public places are being searched several times each night for suspicious characters.

General Executed.

Chen Yi, the Fukienese general who joined the local forces about six months ago was executed recently in the Chun San gardens.

He was taken from military headquarters in a motor car, and from reports of eye witnesses he died gamely. Three days before his execution two of his guards were shot, it being proved that they were negotiating with their prisoner to allow an escape for \$6,000.

Chen Yi's downfall is due to the fact that he was badly blinded when he was offered a high position if he would bring his 10,000 men and join forces. His troops were split up, and the General found himself with no support when he was thrown into prison. This was probably an attempt to extort money from him as he was reputed to be worth \$3,000,000. He was offered his freedom for a million dollars but refused this and also a further offer of freedom for \$300,000.

Reports from the Hunan border are conflicting but it seems that the Hankow party has succeeded in their strategy, keeping Nanking busy with an invasion while the army has been concentrating on Kwangtung. All troops available here have been sent to the border. Apparently there is some uneasiness among local officials as several have sent their families away.

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

BUD GRAFTING BENEFIT NOT IMMEDIATE.

New York, Aug. 3.
Mr. F. R. Henderson with a view to correcting a possible wrong impression in a recent interview, has issued a statement declaring that any reduction in the cost of rubber under the bud-grafting system is unlikely to be effective for at least eight years.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINA PROVIDENT.

SHAREHOLDERS AGREE TO CAPITAL CUT.

Shareholders of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company yesterday passed a resolution to reduce the Capital of the Company from \$6,000,000 to \$3,000,000, a meeting being held at the registered office, Pedder Building. The Chairman said that although this was the first step in placing the Company on a sound basis, the move had been preceded by the realization of a substantial loan under a mortgage. This policy of thawing frozen assets would be continued as circumstances permitted.

The Chairman, Mr. C. A. da Roza, said, in full:

The purpose of this meeting is to effectuate in a formal manner a decision which you have already made in reference to the Company's capital. You will remember that the report of the Committee of Investigation which was presented in November last year included a recommendation to write off the losses incurred by the Company by reducing its capital to the extent of \$4.50 per share. This recommendation was strongly supported, and was adopted by the Company.

The Board consequently considered it desirable to augment further the reserves resulting in the deficiency being increased by 50 cents per share to \$5 per share, and this was given effect to in the balance sheet dated December 31, 1926, presented to the general meeting of shareholders, held in May last.

No Objection Anticipated.

On that occasion your vote was not taken directly on the issue before you to-day, but the account were reviewed in detail and the Board foreshadowed the meeting we are now holding. The Board has therefore considered that you have given your tacit approval to the capital being reduced and we hope that your approval will be given in a formal manner today.

The extraordinary resolution before you, gentlemen, will have to be submitted as a special resolution in the usual way to a second meeting and the Court will be petitioned thereafter to confirm the reduction.

The Company's shares as you know are fully paid up, and as the contemplated reduction in capital does not include a diminution of any liability, we do not anticipate any objection by the Company's creditors. This will facilitate a petition to the Court and we do not expect any difficulty in obtaining an order confirming the reduction.

We hope this formal matter will be concluded in time to enable us to show the capital of the Company at a figure more in relation to the intrinsic value of its assets in our next balance sheet at December 31 next.

Draw on Reserves.

The issued capital of the Company was 596,247 shares of \$10 each, of which 5,659 shares were forfeited in 1926 for non-payment of calls, leaving the capital of

589,578 shares of \$10, equivalent to \$5,895,780. Of the shares forfeited the Company had received in calls \$32,125, which sum it is intended will be utilized in partly writing off the deficiency. The deficiency amounted at December 31 last to \$2,981,235, and it is proposed to meet this sum in the following manner:

By reducing the nominal value of 589,578 shares of \$10 each fully paid up to shares of \$5 each, fully paid up, \$2,947,890, by applying the balance of "forfeited shares account" being the calls received by the company on forfeited shares, \$32,125, and by transfer from general reserve of 1,220, making a total of \$2,981,235.

You will note, gentlemen, we are drawing on the general reserve for the small sum of \$1,220 in order to keep at \$5 per share

SACCO-VANZETTI.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO DEATH HOUSE.

Boston, August 3.
Sacco and Vanzetti, whose execution has been fixed for the 10th inst. have been removed to the death house of the Charlestown State Prison, but the defence is more optimistic than at any time since Governor Fuller and his committee began an investigation of the historic case of the two Italian radicals.

The committee's report is due to-day. It is believed that the condemned men will be further respite pending action by the Massachusetts Legislature leading to a retrial.—Reuter's American Service.

that portion of the deficiency intended to be met out of capital.

Depreciation Reflected.

The Board wishes me to emphasize that whilst they consider the new capitalization safe at \$5 per share, the figures necessarily reflect only the opinion of the Board, but they consider nevertheless that the fixed assets of the company are now valued on a conservative basis fully reflecting the depreciation which has taken place, and at these values a remunerative return might be expected given normal trading conditions.

We can hardly give an assurance, at least not in the same definite manner, in reference to the value of the floating assets, but all known losses have been anticipated and furthermore a general reserve of over \$700,000 has been provided to meet the possibility of further loss or realization of investments or in liquidation of loans.

Although the reduction of capital you are considering today is the first step towards placing the Company on a sound basis, it has already been preceded by the realization of a substantial loan by the Company under a mortgage, and we propose continuing this policy of thawing frozen assets as circumstances may permit without which the reduction in capital can bring no benefit.

Resolution Carried.

I now formally move the following extraordinary resolution: "That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$6,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares of \$10 each to \$3,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares of \$5 each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of \$5 per share, each of the 589,578 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$10 to \$5 per share, provided always that such reduction shall be without prejudice to the Company's rights under Article 32 of the Articles of Association to sue for and recover all arrears of calls now outstanding and due in respect of any forfeited shares."

Mr. C. Mancini seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said: Before putting to the meeting the resolution which has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Mancini, which resolution I might say must be passed by a majority of three fourths of those present at this meeting in order to have legal effect, I shall be pleased to elucidate the point further if you so wish.

There were no questions, and on being put to the meeting the resolution was carried *en bloc*.

The chairman, Mr. C. A. da Roza, was supported by Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. A. L. Alves, Mr. T. B. Wilson, Mr. C. B. Brooke, Mr. S. M. Churn, Mr. N. V. Croucher, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson, (directors), Mr. D. L. King, (secretary), and Messrs. D. W. Munton, A. Keith A. Keating, W. F. Simons, C. Mancini, A. Gillard, W. F. Lee, V. Sorby, and T. Arnott, (shareholders).

FLIGHT SENSATION.

SECOND BRITISH INDIA EFFORT FAILS.

Vienna, August 3.
Flight Lieutenant Carr and Flying Officer Dearth, on a non-stop flight to India crashed in the Danube at Somerberg. Both were injured.—Reuter.

London, August 3.
The fact that Carr had actually started another air force non-stop flight to India had been kept very secret from the British public. The most recent intimation of the Air Ministry's intentions was published on July 29 and stated that the flight was probable early in September, when there would not be trouble with the monsoon.

Hence the Vienna message to-day announcing the crash in the Danube of a British military machine with two officers, who left England at noon yesterday for India was most surprising. The telegram added that one officer was severely and the other slightly injured. Both were conveyed to Ashach near Linz.

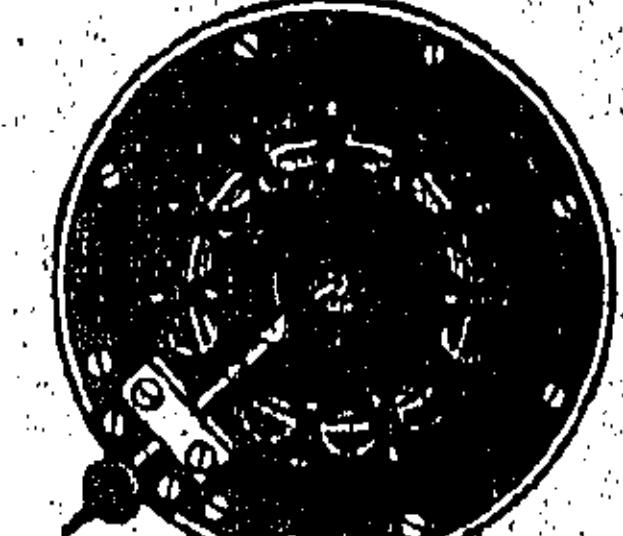
The crash is attributed to overheating of the engine. The machine lies in the Danube badly damaged.

Enquiry at the Air Ministry confirmed the news of the start of Carr, this time accompanied by Flying Officer E.C. Deearth. They left Cranwell aerodrome yesterday afternoon in a Hawker Horsley machine.—Reuter.

Carr's Report.

London, Aug. 3.
A message from Vienna states that Deearth is seriously and Carr slightly injured, but the Air Ministry says it has received a telegram from Carr stating that the crew were shaken but not badly hurt.—Reuter.

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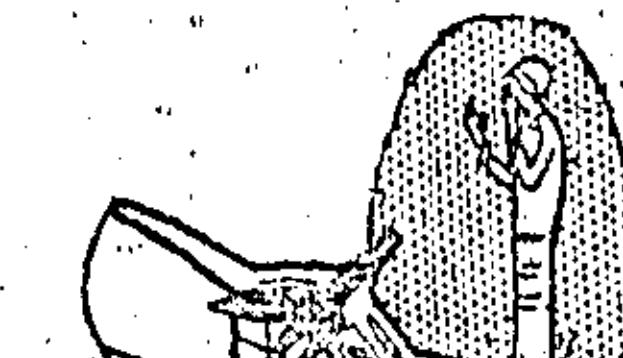
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TO LET.—Furnished modern Bungalow, five rooms, electric conveniences, telephone, gas, garden, garage, No. 1, Victory Avenue, Kowloon. Inspection solicited. Apply Box No. 251, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FLAT TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished self contained, 4/5 rooms and servants' quarters with Garage and Tennis Court. Hongkong side, splendid situation and very cool. Moderate rent, Box No. 253, "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 13, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15 and 16, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Ltd., 29, Con-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day removed my office to the Exchange Building, 4th floor. (Telephone No. C.1223).
H. M. SIU, B.Sc.,
Architect & Civil Engineer,
Hongkong August 1, 1927.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th August to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order
of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 29th July, 1927.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RADIO SUPPLIES. Inspect our stock of sets and accessories. Sets made and repaired by competent man. The Union Store, 37, Des Voeux Road Central.

FOR SALE.—HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor bike with side-car, property of an Officer gone home. Can be seen at Gascon Motor Co., 2, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon. \$100. or near offer.

Theatre Royal

A. Strok presents

BENNO MOISEIWISTCH

THE SENSATIONAL PIANIST

Saturday, August 6th.

VARIED PROGRAMME

Monday, August 8th.

CHOPIN RECITAL

Each night at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th
at 9.30 p.m.

LEO PODOLSKY

Famous Pianist

and

VERA MIROVA

Premiere Danseuse

ONE CONCERT ONLY

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4 Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA

No. 29, Con-

No.

IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

the 4th and 5th, August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table, Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasps, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also

Old English Clocks by G. H. Borrall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock, One Safe by Milner's.

and

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

AIR TRAVELLER LOSES RING.

MISSING AFTER FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO PARIS.

Carrying a £400 engagement ring in his pocket-book, a prospective bridegroom, travelling by air from London to Paris, lost it on the way.

Captain Alfred Davis, a director of Gaumont's, states that he had occasion before leaving Croydon aerodrome and on arrival at Le Bourget to take out the pocket-book several times.

On leaving Le Bourget he dropped some notes which he had just changed, and when picking them up noticed that the ring was missing.

Captain Davis says the ring was a very beautiful square-cut diamond of a unique blue colour, and he is afraid it will be impossible to replace it.

A reward of £10 is being offered for the recovery of the ring.

STOPPED HIS MALARIAL ATTACKS.

Yet Another Sufferer In Ceylon Testifies To The Merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That quinine and serums are not the only remedies for that dread scourge, malaria, is averred by an ever increasing number of malarial sufferers who testify that they have found permanent cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

One of the latest of these is Mr. L. De Zilva, an employee of the Ceylon Government Railway, stationed at Culion. Says Mr. De Zilva:—"When that much-to-be-dreaded fever, Malaria, got into my system it made me very weak. I had no inclination to eat, and many a night's rest was spoilt as I was unable to sleep. I had aches and pains all over my body, and when the attacks were severe they forced me to keep to my bed."

"I tried various remedies, but none cured me entirely till I took Dr. William's Pink Pills. These Pills certainly stopped the malarial attacks and did me a great deal of good. They restored my strength and appetite, also put me to sleep, and I have enjoyed good health ever since."

Malaria is caused by the presence of vast multitudes of malarial parasites in the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rapidly increase the red corpuscles in the blood and in good, rich, red blood malarial germs cannot live. If you are anaemic, run-down, nervous; lack appetite, flesh and strength; begin a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay, they will surely do you good."

Of chemists, or post free, \$1.50 per bottle \$8.00 for 6 bottles, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

THE ERADICATION OF LEPROSY.

GOV. GEN. WOOD TO FIGHT THE DISEASE.

A \$2,000,000 CAMPAIGN.

New York, July 25.

Though Governor General Wood still plans to return to the Philippines in September, and to hold office there for "a matter of years," he will devote his energies during the remainder of his life largely to the eradication of leprosy.

"I am returning to the Philippines in September," General Wood told the Associated Press today, "but I will devote much energy and my remaining years to anti-leprosy work."

General Wood said that one reason for his "vacation" was to raise \$2,000,000 for the eradication of leprosy from the islands.

General Wood pointed out that leprosy was a world-wide problem, and that work done toward its cure in the Philippines was of benefit to humanity as a whole. He added that very satisfactory progress was being made at the Culion leper colony in discovering new methods of treatment for the disease, and said that in the last few years 1,000 patients at the colony had been discharged as negative.

With \$2,000,000, General Wood said, facilities for the care of lepers could be so much increased at Culion, the world's largest leper colony, that within ten years the disease might be brought entirely under control.

The National Fund Campaign to raise \$2,000,000 for the Culion and subsidiary leper control centres formally opens throughout the United States to-morrow, under the guidance of a national committee of the Philippine legislature to appropriate the maximum amount possible for the relief of lepers, but said that the leprosy problem as a whole was beyond the resources of the Philippine budget.

DROUGHT IN PERAK.

LIGHT JUNE RAINFALL.

Ipoh, July 26.

A most severe drought is prevailing in Perak.

In June the rainfall at Ipoh was six inches; so far this month there have been only two inches.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels for places in Szechuan will now be accepted for transmission at sender's risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

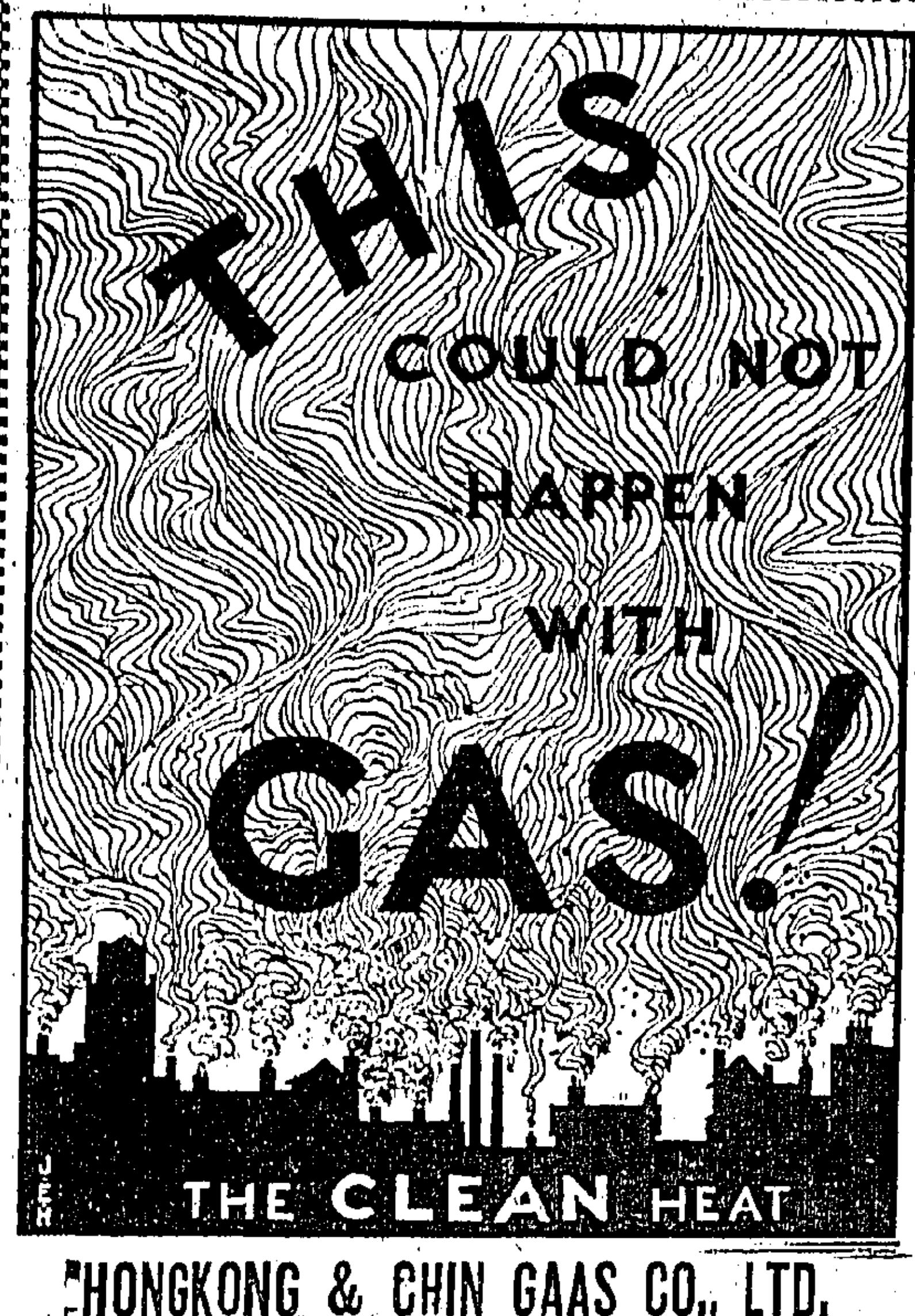
RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 80 cents per word ordinary, 16 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other Islands 70 1/2 cents per word ordinary.



SAFEGUARD YOURSELF
AGAINST
FINANCIAL LOSS
THROUGH
ACCIDENTS & SICKNESS
BY A POLICY
WITH

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.
St. George's Building
HONGKONG.

Tel. C. 1121/2.

ASAHI BEER
Special Brewed for Export

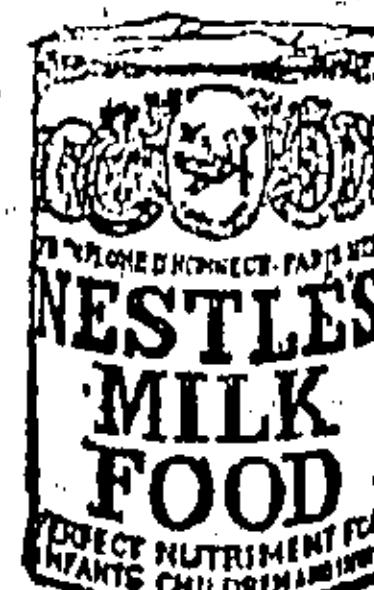
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.
TOKIO JAPAN

Sole Agents.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG.

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA
Cheapest and Best
From all leading Compradores.
PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

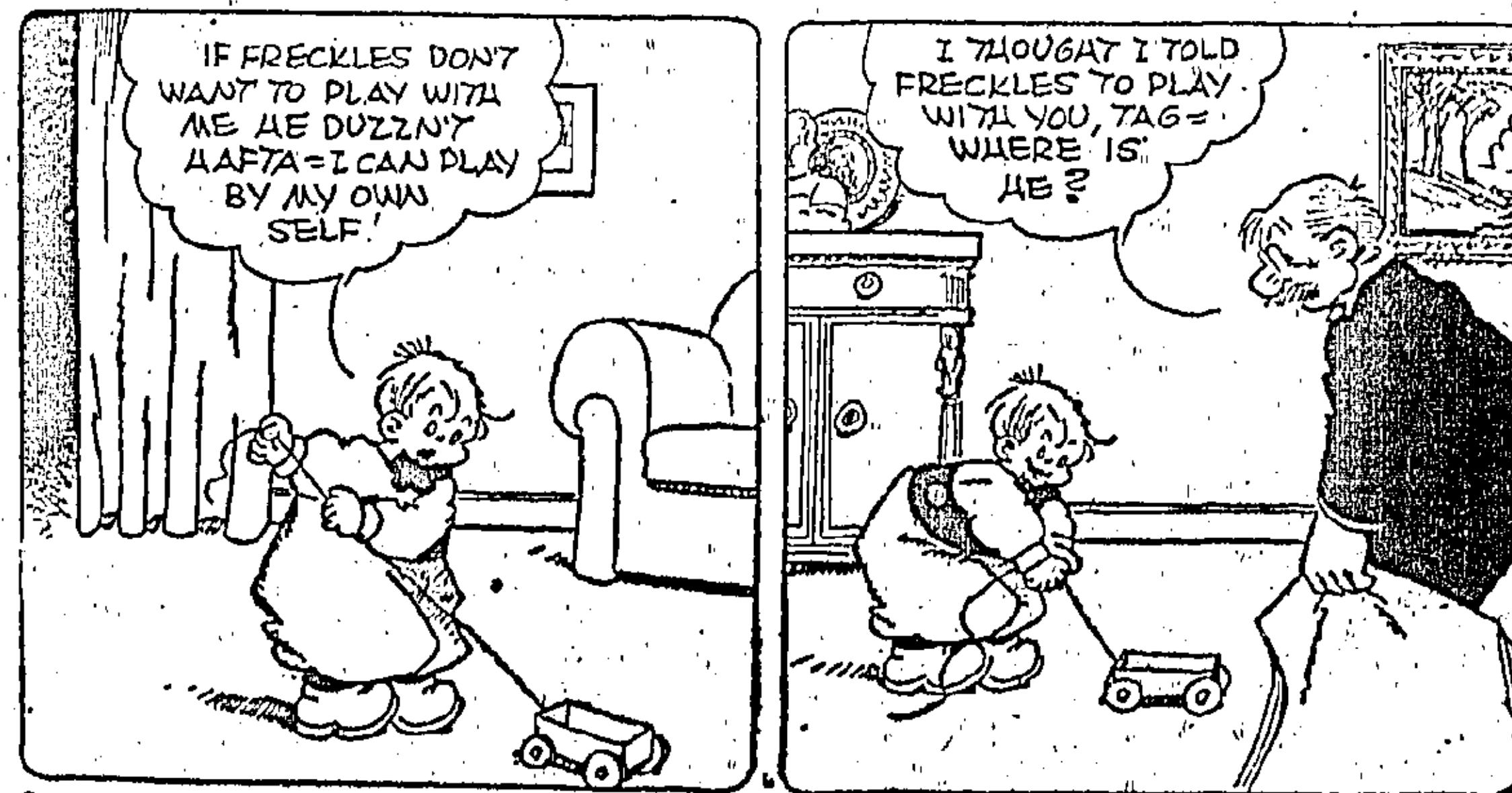
Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

PROVED
best for
GROWING CHILDREN

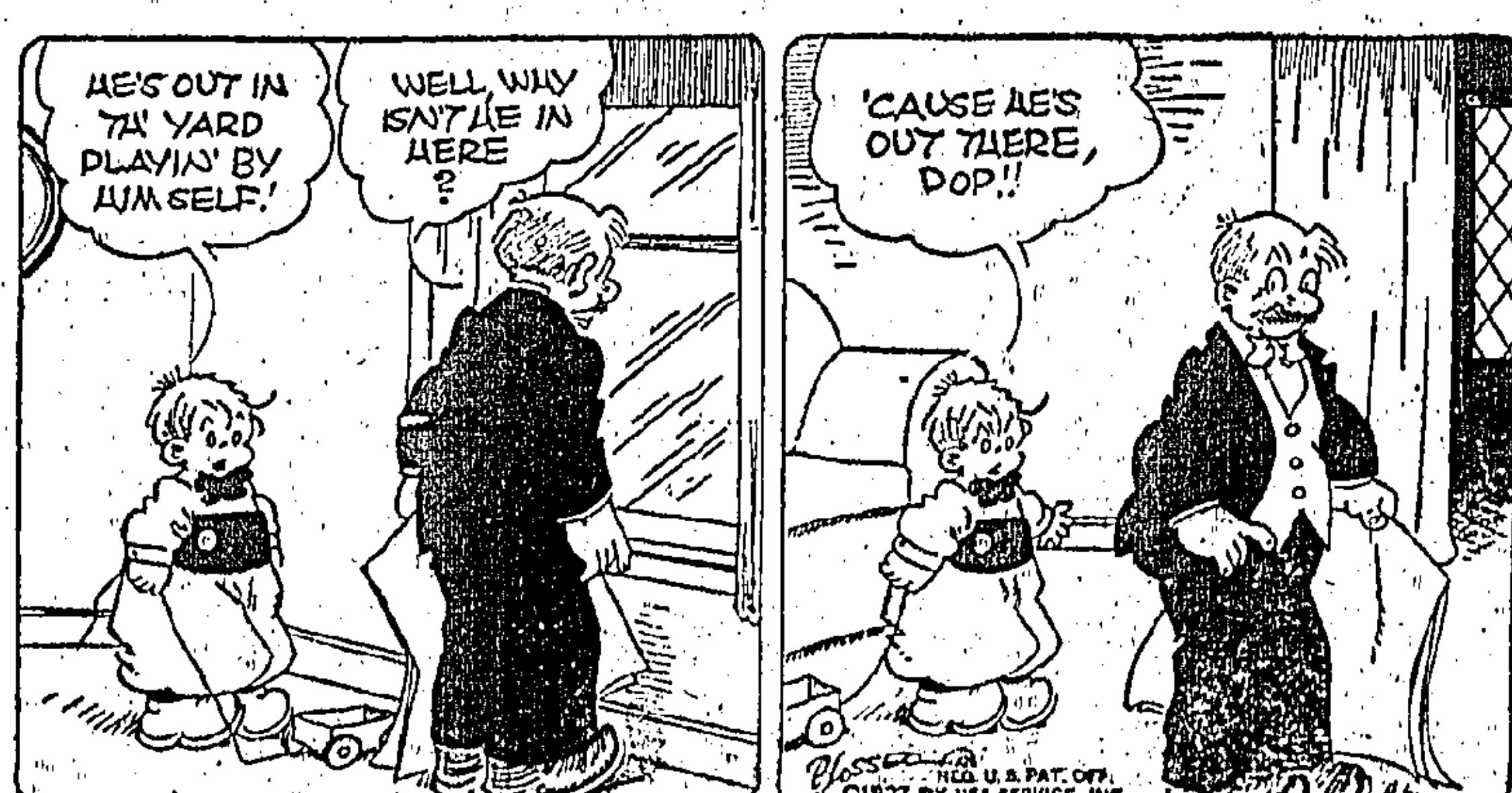


In
successful
use since
GRANDMA
was a
baby!

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



That's Right, Tag!



By Blosser

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
TUBERCULOSIS.HOW BRITAIN TACKLES THE
PROBLEM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SLUMS.

Sir Arthur Stanley, the chairman of the council of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, presided at the 15th annual conference of the association, in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association House, Traviotock-square, W.C.

Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health, in opening the conference, referred to the decline in tuberculosis and said that it should be ascribed to the improvement in the social conditions of the people and the adoption of definite measures for the prevention and treatment of the disease. Half a century ago the death rate from all forms of the disease was 287 per 100,000 of the population. Last year it was only 96, just a third. Among the conditions which affected the incidence of tuberculosis one of the most dominating was that of housing. They knew that tuberculosis was a disease of dirt and that its greatest enemies were fresh air and sunlight. Its strongholds were to be found in the close and dingy dens existing in most of the large cities and the efforts which had been made by men like Sir John Robertson to purify these foul spots must have had much to do with the improvement they now had, to record. Since the armistice no fewer than 89,000 houses had been built in this country which must have had a good effect, and he was hoping that, before long, it would be possible for him to introduce further legislation to assist the efforts of local authorities in improving conditions in the worst parts.

New Housing.

He did not forget that the country districts were not free from the plague. He would be disappointed if the Rural Workers Housing Act, passed last year, which made provision for the reconditioning, repair, and enlargement of cottages in the country districts, did not provide vastly improved accommodation for the agricultural worker, which would be reflected in the improvement of his condition so far as tuberculosis was concerned. As to the prevention and treatment of the disease, he considered that the framework of organization which had been created throughout the country was fairly complete. Theoretically provision was made for the detection, notification, and treatment of every case of tuberculosis.

He doubted whether education and after-care were less important than any of the other measures they were taking. They must make the people interested, for there was certainly a large amount of ignorance prevailing on the subject. Many did not understand infectivity and the means of avoiding the danger. He was of opinion that a great problem lay in the condition of the patient who had been discharged, after treatment, with his disease arrested but not finally cured. For this class of patient he thought the greatest possible service that could be done was to establish care committees, who could keep a watchful eye upon them and see that they did not fall back into the abyss from which they had been rescued.

Lines of Attack.

Sir John Robertson, Medical Officer of Health, Birmingham, and Professor of Public Health, University of Birmingham, delivered the opening address, on "Present Lines of Attack on Tuberculosis: Their Relative Value." He said that the lay public were becoming every year more anxious to get rid of tuberculosis, and they were prepared to do what was right and to pay what was necessary. They were, however, mystified by the multitude of counsels which were given,

FORTY YEARS IN
FLEET-STREET.LUNCHEON TO MR.
BLUMENFELD.

Over 350 people, representative of many walks of public life, gathered at the Savoy Hotel at a recent luncheon given to Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, the chairman and editor of the *Daily Express*, in celebration of 40 years spent in Fleet-street.

Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided, and the atmosphere of the newspaper office was suggested in various ways. The names of the guests appeared on the tables as set in "hototype slugs" (the solid metal lines of type produced by the machine), type machines ticked out fictitious and amusing news items for circulation, and just after the luncheon started a telephone call came through from "New York from friends of Mr. Blumenfeld who were then celebrating the day at a breakfast.

Sir Charles Higham presented to Mr. Blumenfeld, on behalf of present and absent friends, a portrait of himself in oils. Mr. Blumenfeld said he supposed it was something of an achievement to have passed through the storms and hurricanes and cyclones of Fleet-street for 40 years, but it was still more remarkable to have retained one's friends, including the great statesmen whom he had assisted at one time to hold up to public ridicule. What he had said about Mr. Churchill in headlines during the past 25 years was too appalling to contemplate.

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Lord Birken-

with a result that it was difficult to get concerted and long-conti-

nued effort on the things which were of importance. Those of

them who were brought into contact with the whole problem could realize that the reduction in the number of new cases was far more important than the discovery of any panacea for the disease. He submitted statistics of incidence and showed that for each of the age groups there had been during the past 25 years a large reduction in mortality, except in the age groups for females between 15 and 25 years of age, in which group there had been a slight increase.

No one could doubt that the exercise of a good general intelligence was perhaps the greatest asset in the campaign against tuberculosis. Everywhere the intelligent classes suffered less than the ignorant, notwithstanding the fact that they frequently over-indulged themselves. In a large poor class district in Birmingham, where ignorance was prevalent, the rate of mortality from tuberculosis was four times what it was in another area inhabited by intelligent artisans. Largely the cause of this difference was the ignorance or carelessness of the inhabitants. Two important matters in the prevention of tuberculosis were, he considered, suitable and adequate nutrition and abundance of fresh air at all times. A very great deal remained to be done in regard to the question of the feeding of the people. Ignorance and carelessness were still rampant among certain classes.

All who had taken an interest in sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis patients and for other debilitated people, could have no doubt as to the effect on the general metabolism of the body of abundance of fresh air and sunlight even in cases where a very ordinary diet was given. What was needed was special education on the question, and he mentioned that the anti-tuberculosis dispensary was, as a means of spreading knowledge, probably the most important body they had in their campaign. It reached a large proportion of the population, and it was, in his judgment, desirable that the operations of the dispensary should be widely known.

JOURNALISM AND THE
NATION.WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE.

A CAMPAIGN OF SERVICE.

Dr. Carl d' Ester, the Professor of Journalism and Director of the Journalistic Institute, University of Munich, contributes the following to the German press:

In the year 1906, the *Paris Figaro* wrote: "Nothing is less known than the newspaper, either to those who read it or to those who write it." What the writer meant to say was that many readers were ignorant of the conditions under which a newspaper works, of the way in which it obtains and digests its news, of the manner in which its publication is organized, and of all the questions connected with newspaper life at home and abroad.

Newspaper-reading is an art which needs to be learned in order to be properly practiced. Recognizing this fact, Shlezer, one of the best-known publicists of the 18th century lectured on newspapers at Gottingen University. In recent years, the newspaper has become a subject of theoretical and practical instruction in the schools, colleges and universities of the most various countries. It is interesting to note that, whereas, in most cases, this instruction is mainly of a practical character, in Germany scientific research is chiefly stressed.

In the United States of America, for instance, the pupils are taught how to read the newspaper with profit to themselves, how they may most rapidly find what is of chief importance for their own purpose, and how the newspaper can serve as a guide to the reading of periodicals and books. The pupils are also shown, by means of examples, how to weigh the value of the different articles of news, so that the young people may not blindly believe things simply because they appear in print. The type of instruction exists in German schools too, but the German schools also make use of the newspaper to enliven general tuition, drawing upon it for examples in arithmetic, in geography and modern history.

In the universities of many countries, instruction in journalism aims solely at training journalists for their different and responsible calling. This is done by means of lectures and class-work, particularly in the United States, in Great Britain, in France and in Italy. In the last two countries, Roman Catholics especially have taken up the training of journalists in colleges of their own. Thus, special departments for journalism are attached to the University of Lille and to the Catholic University at Milan. In the United States, almost every university has its own faculty of journalism.

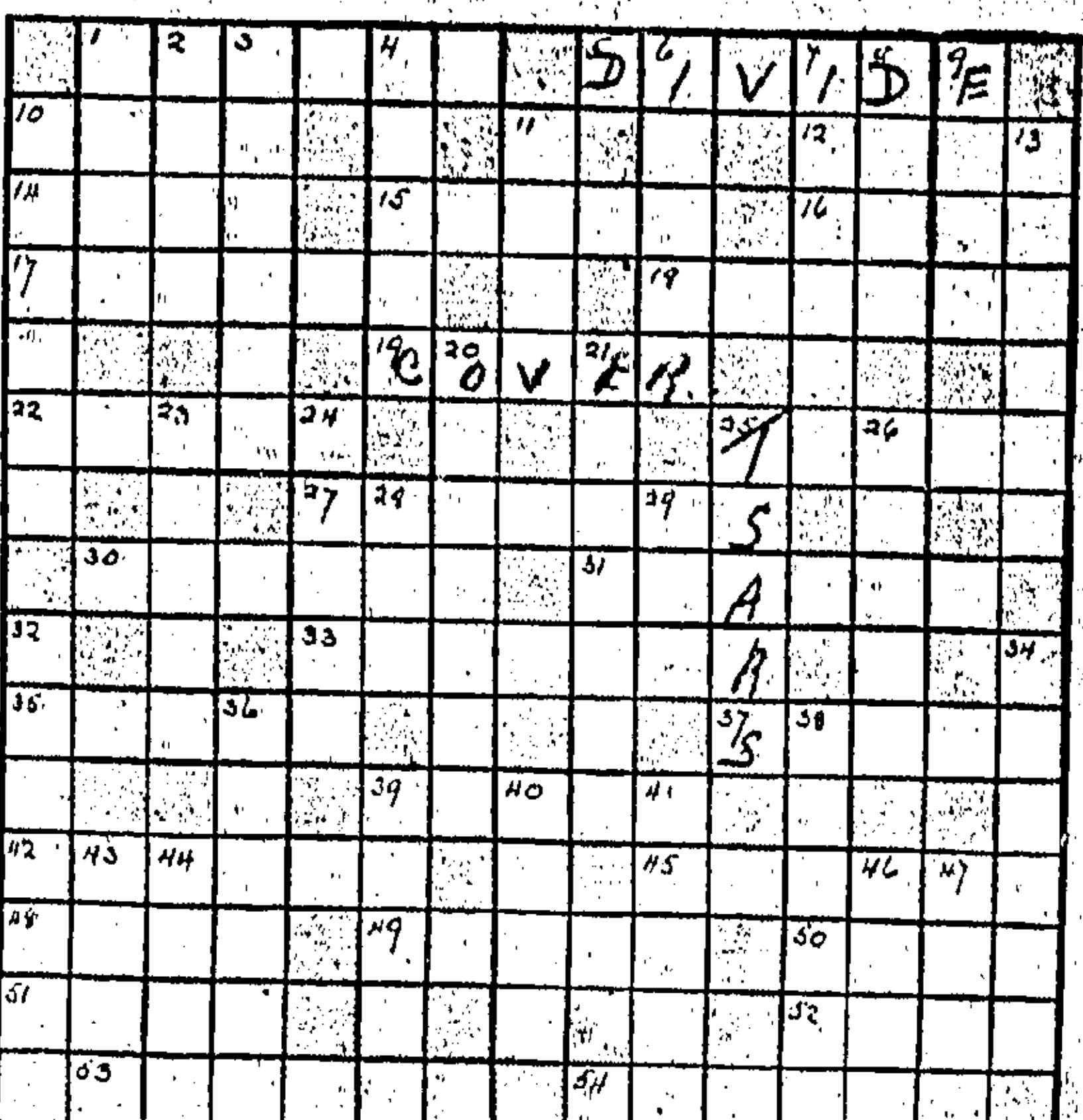
Russian View.

Quite a different view is taken in Russia of the purpose of journalistic instruction. In Moscow and Leningrad, State newspaper institutes have been founded, in which communists of the various Russian Soviet republics—drawn mainly from the peasantry—are trained as communistic journalists, the Press being regarded as one of the most valuable means of disseminating communistic ideas.

In Japan such importance is attributed to journalism that a representative of the profession was sent on a world tour to glean information everywhere concerning the arrangements for the theoretical study of the newspaper.

While recognizing the importance of all these aims, Germany attaches greater value to the general scientific training imparted to journalists by the universities. People often look upon journalism as an art which cannot be taught, although the scientific

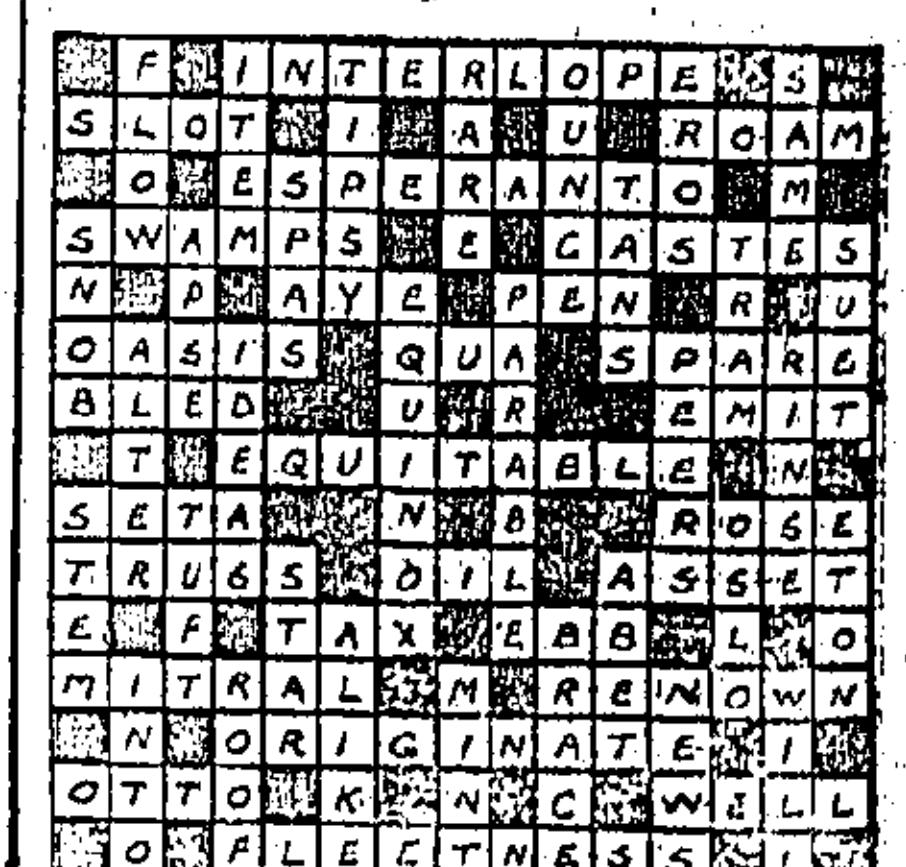
OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

1. Cereal.
5. Separate.
10. Painful.
12. Metal stud.
14. Perennial plant.
15. Avoid.
16. Nautical term.
17. Wreath.
18. Deafness in eggs.
19. Bury.
22. Lines in rocks.
25. Track.
28. Those who peer.
30. Give forth.
31. Cried aloud.
33. Part of a gun.
34. Wrenries.
37. Satisfies.
39. Species of heron.
42. Grammatical term.
45. Venerare.
48. Suffering.
49. Fat.
50. Evenings.
51. Let it stand.
52. Headland.
53. Literary compositions.
54. Aver.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



of the newspaper and periodical Press, including the advertising and intelligence departments.

The tasks falling to the young science of journalism are very manifold and are not unlikely to become of greater importance in the future. Dr. Wettstein of Zurich University, one of the leading champions of the science of journalism, sees in systematically conducted journalism one of the best means of promoting international peace. An improved and more sympathetic theoretical treatment of the newspaper and of everything connected with it will lead, he hopes, to a sounder and healthier public opinion. He proposes the establishment in Switzerland of an international newspaper institute as a "Sanatorium for the public opinion of the world."

Various German universities have started newspaper institutes of their own; the first was founded at Leipzig in 1916, to be followed soon after, by Cologne, Münster, Hamburg, Munich, Freiburg, Heidelberg and the Commercial High School at Nuremberg. These institutes collect the material requisites for their research and for the purposes of instruction. In general, they possess libraries containing all that has been written on newspapers and publicity. They subscribe to the leading German and foreign papers.

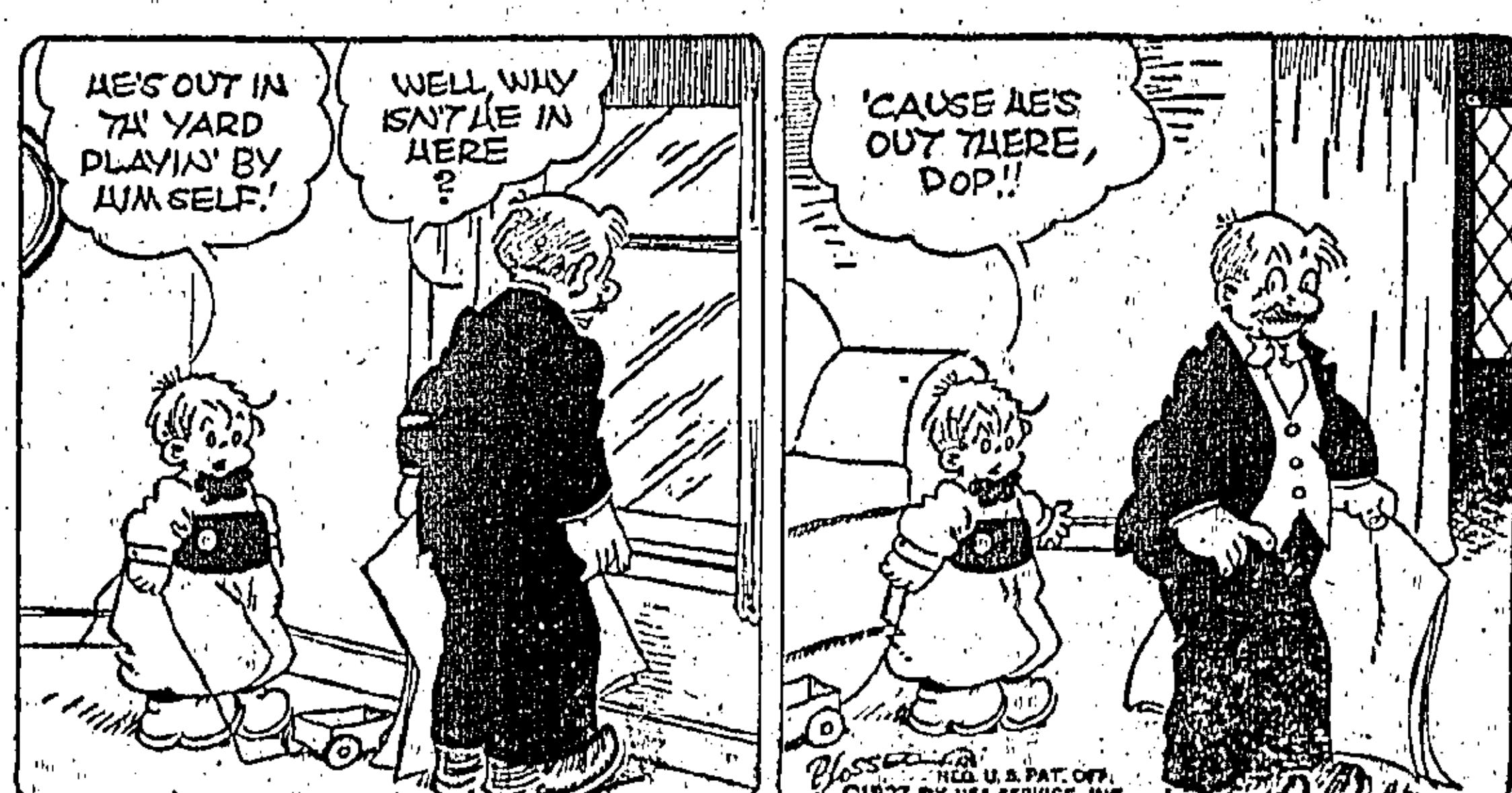
A Manifold Task.

Many of these institutes have collections of newspaper clippings concerning the Press generally. In order to keep in touch with practical journalism, they arrange lectures by representatives

IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

By Blosser

That's Right, Tag!



CHOCOLATES

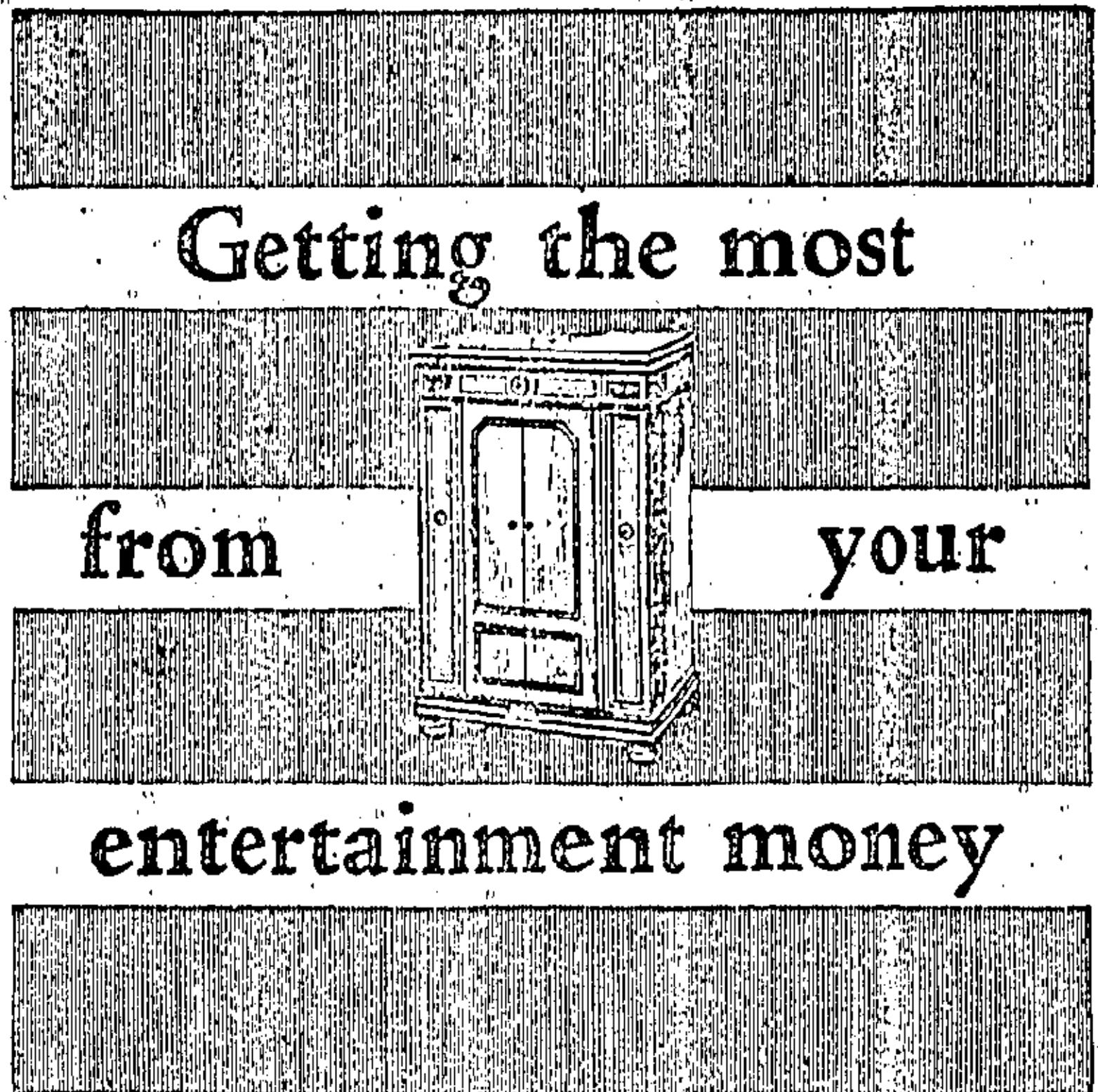
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FOSS

of

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New Arrival

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

MANY a month you find the dollars set aside in the family budget for entertainment have vanished... with nothing to show for it. Dances, shows, this and that—and it's all gone.

A nominal sum from your income will put an Orthophonic Victrola in your home. There you and your guests can enjoy the latest

The New Orthophonic Victrola
S. MOUTRE & Co., Ltd.

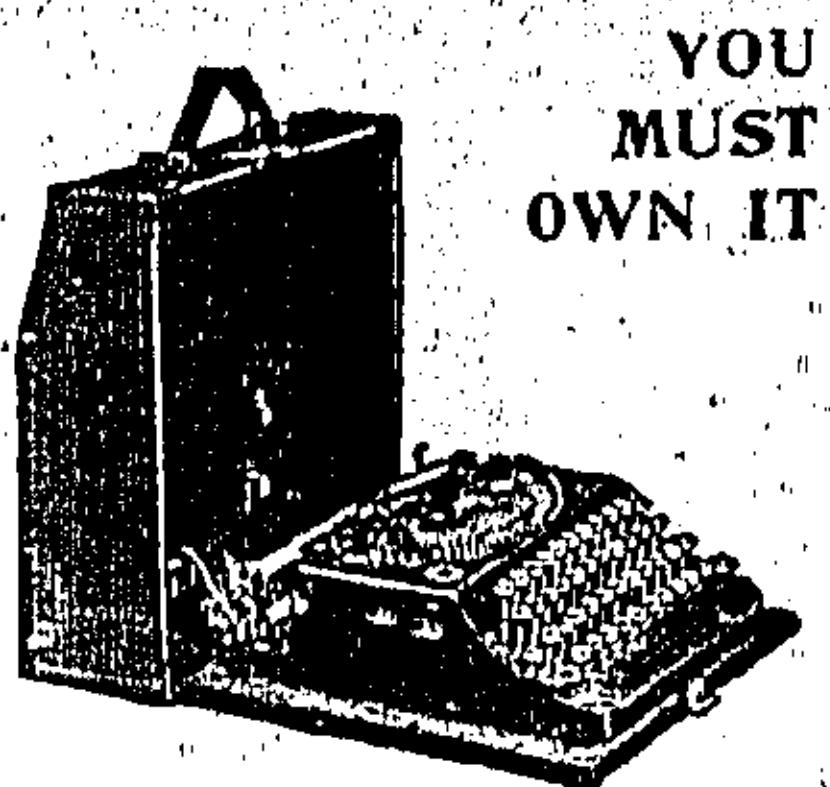
BETTER
IN EVERY
WAY

THE MINIATURE
"ROYAL"



IDEAL for TRAVELLING
LIGHT, PORTABLE STRONG.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
OFFICE APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT.



YOU
MUST
OWN IT

To realise what a wonderful helper and time saver it is you must own a Remington Portable.

It takes the drudgery out of every writing task.

It has the longest writing line of any portable and takes the standard long envelope.

The Remington Portable is the lightest and smallest portable with the standard keyboard.

Demonstration without obligation.

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central

THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Rahim wish to express their deep thanks for the expressions of sympathy and condolence from their numerous friends, customers and relatives in their recent sad bereavement.

BIRTH.

MILLAR.—August 4th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Millar, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927.

MR. COOLIDGE'S DECISION.

Four years ago to the very day after his dramatic succession to the post of President of the United States, President Calvin Coolidge has quietly announced that he does not intend to stand for re-election next year. It was on August 3rd, 1923, that Warren Harding, then President, died suddenly, and Calvin Coolidge, the Vice-President, assumed the Presidency, the oath of office being administered by his father, since dead, at the paternal home in the little village of Plymouth, Vermont. Thus, without ostentation, Calvin Coolidge became President, and it has been whilst spending a vacation at Rapid City that he has chosen to have handed to press representative little typewritten slips of paper stating, in a sentence, that he does not intend to stand again. The act is typical of the man—the Silent President, who for four very critical years has been at the helm of the state machine of what has become the greatest country in the world. He was the 30th President and few men who have held that post have had to decide bigger issues than those that have occurred during his reign. Politics in the United States is a keen and involved affair, and to the outsider it is well-nigh impossible to assess the value of each political event and its repercussions. President Coolidge has steered an admirable course midway between the keen nationalism on which his Republican party is based and that larger internationalism which the people of America are obviously so anxious to foster and promote. The task is not easy, and it is inevitable that there should be some mistakes and much done with which others will not agree, but hitherto President Coolidge has maintained a singleness of purpose that has stamped him as an ideal administrator and which has made his regime one of solid achievement for his country.

In the realm of foreign affairs, with which we are naturally more concerned, the policy of the Coolidge administration has not always been as others would wish. America has maintained her isolation from the tangled affairs of the other leading nations of the world, and especially in the matter of the League of Nations has been a disappointment to many. Regarding China, America's hand was forced, as was the hand of everybody else, by the catastrophic events which have marred the past twelve months, but there has been little sign of cooperation with other Powers—mostly an aloofness and singleness of action. In the matter of war debts—that vexed question—America has insisted on her viewpoint and there can be little question that on that score the United States is to-day less sympathetically viewed than she has been at any time within recent history. The Coolidge Administration has been intensely jealous of America's pre-eminent position and at times it has been made to appear as though America lacked understanding of any sympathy with the problems of the war-harassed nations of the West. But whether that view is the right one or not, there has never been any deviation from the high-principled outlook of the President who has now announced that he is not going to stand again. If he has guided America into isolation, it is only because he truly and honestly believes that such is the better road; if he has guided America into insistence on war-debt payment, it is because he believes in the moral worth of that act; and if he has guided America into a strictly non-intervention attitude towards China, it is because he values, as a principle, the policy of leaving China inviolate as a nation. The effects of his policy may, at times, have appeared to us as unfortunate, but the guiding principles of it are worthy of emulation by all administrators who are called into high office. His sudden announcement of withdrawal has, naturally enough, surprised and confounded the country of which he has been so worthy a head.

War Memories.

There are those who will deify the revival of war memories, particularly those appertaining to the declaration of war in the tragic days of the late summer of 1914. Yet the essence of the lessons learned from that great conflict is remembrance, particularly of the disastrous effects hostilities had on all participants, and which sowed seeds that are being cropped to-day and will continue to be harvested for a long time to come. Yet to Britons, and especially those who were old enough at the time, to-day will be an anniversary embodying a warning—and perhaps also a warning that is best revived annually. To many there will come memories of the first news of the outbreak of hostilities, the two or three days of wondering what part Britain would play in them, the dawning evidence that we could not keep out of the conflict, and that we would stand by our ally France, and then the anxious waiting for the Cabinet's decision on that fatal August day. At length—the news of our declaration of war on Germany. One looks back on those days, when one was scarce out of callow youth, with something of wonderment. Thirteen years have passed, and much has occurred of world importance since. The war was fought to the bitter end, a world affair that taxed the resources of the early participants to the utmost, a dragged-out affair that eventually called upon the farthest outposts of the Empire to throw their weight on the side of the Motherland, and a weary affair with all its glamour gone. How well one recalls the first tidings that Britain had gone to war. Memory visualises a big expanse of green turf, a Minor Counties cricket match in progress, and an enthusiastic crowd discussing the news. It was a time of enthusiasm. Several generations had passed since the last big war in which the country had been engaged, and the other side of war, the terrible picture of suffering and slaughter, the evils of the black aftermath, had been forgotten. There only remained the glamour, the glory reflected in every youth's heart when he sees a regiment of soldiers go by, with band playing and feels stirring within his breast the martial spirit, dormant in varying de-

gree, that he has inherited from ten centuries, or more, of ancestors battling for a national heritage. Those were the days, thirteen years ago, of the "it will probably be over by Christmas" feeling. We are wiser now and wiser in our generation. That wisdom, maybe was in some cases dearly bought, but it stands in danger of being forgotten after time has dulled the most vivid recollections of the war years. It were well, then, to jog one's memory a little on this anniversary of a momentous day in Britain's history.

DAY BY DAY.

AS WE ADVANCE IN LIFE WE LEARN THE LIMITS OF OUR ABILITIES.

There was one fresh Chinese case of typhoid fever reported yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar is due here from Shanghai on Friday evening at six o'clock.

It is notified that quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Swatow on account of cholera.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow, issued by the Royal Observatory, is: S. W. variable winds, moderate to light; fair.

A Chinese who accidentally fell into the Harbour from the Yaumati Ferry boat Man Yee, yesterday, was picked up and sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Thieves broke into No. 46 Cain Road last night and succeeded in stealing money and jewellery to the value of \$90, the property of a married woman, living on the ground floor.

There will be evening services in the Peak Church on Sundays, August 7, & 14, at 6.30 p.m. The preacher at both services will be the Rev. E. A. Ridgen, R.N. All seats free.—*Advertiser*.

Mr. W. Turner, general manager of *Rutter's*, is in Hongkong on a business trip. He arrived from Shanghai on the Kalyan. Owing to travel difficulties he was unable to attend the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu.

General John Duncan, Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Defence Force, left on Sunday on H.M.S. *Frobisher* for Weihaiwei. After remaining at Weihaiwei for two days, General Duncan will go by a Jardine steamer to Tientsin, returning to Shanghai within 10 days or so.

Early yesterday morning a corps of Chinese detectives and a European detective raided the third floor of 22, Hollywood Road, eight men being arrested, and a pair of bracelets and more than hundred pawn tickets being found. It is believed that the place was a rendezvous of men of doubtful characters.

Mr. C. F. J. Quarles van Ufford, the local manager of the Java-China Japan Line, who has been with the J.C.J.L. in the Colony for sixteen years, is leaving on August 17 to become manager of the Company at Sourabaya. Mr. C. de Bruyn, who was the assistant manager in Hongkong, will take Mr. van Ufford's place.

A robbery was committed yesterday at No. 40, Lower Lascar Row according to a report made by a Chinese widow to the police. She states that \$80 in notes were stolen. The thieves apparently made their entry by forcing open the lock on the staircase door but nobody in the house seems to have heard their entry or departure.

The military band of the Northamptonshire Regiment, by the kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. H. J. Thunder, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., and Officers, will play at the 5.10 and 9.20 performances in the Queen's Theatre on Sunday next, when the feature film will be "The Coming of Amos," the screen version of W. J. Locke's famous novel.

The Annual Meeting of the C.E.M.S. for the election of officials for the next season was held on July 26th, says *St. John's Cathedral Notes*. The Hon. Secretary's report for the past year showed that amongst other meetings the Society had had three social gatherings. The financial statement showed a small balance on the right side. Mr. A. Hooper, who was Chairman of a District Federation of C.E.M.S. in England, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. H. J. Fountain was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and Messrs. T. W. Carr, W. Jackson, H. Gittins and G. Zimmerman were elected members of the Committee. It was decided to hold the opening meeting for next season on Tuesday, October 4th.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

DOG SHOOTING.

[To the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

Sir,—Approximately nine months ago a dear friend of mine died. In point of fact he was killed in conformity with existing regulations, but hardly in a manner consistent with humane methods of destruction. Muzzleless, he happened to stray upon a certain evening not a great distance from my home. The shot that was intended to despatch him for his terrible crime only broke his leg and he was clubbed to death. An inglorious end to seven years valiant service to those who loved him.

Yesterday morning Rover's successor, an amiable pup of but eight months, met his end. Yes, he was also muzzleless, and although I give as excuse the fact that he seldom left the precincts of my home (which is on private property), I see the folly of arguing against or cavilling at the action of the Police—an action only justified by a law which, while aiming at the protection of the populace through the muzzling of dogs, is *ipso facto* driving dogs mad.

In America and Europe dogs captured under similar circumstances are impounded for a period of, say, 48 hours and if then unclaimed are destroyed. As far as I can ascertain my pup was shot on sight and I merely ask if, in the name of humanity, he could not have been impounded so as to give me a chance of claiming him (which I attempted to do a few hours after hearing the news) and paying for my default if payment there must be.

The law is like conventions—necessary, but how terribly hideous oft-times in its application. Then, why I ask, are most of the dogs captured found on the main highway. I can walk through a Chinese village not a great distance from my home and there I find not a few mangy, ill-kept "wombs," which it would be a kindness to destroy, as they will continue disease-ridden to the end.

It is certainly a worrying time for those of us who are dog lovers and we can only appeal for humanity to be done.—Yours, etc.,

AGGRIEVED RESIDENT,
Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1927.

COST OF LIVING.

Sir,—As a member of a local British firm I am interested in the comparative cost of living in Hongkong, Shanghai, North China and Japan.

Can you or any of your readers furnish information, preferably from an official source? It occurs to me that there must be many foreigners in Hongkong who would be interested in this subject. Yours, etc.,

QUERY,
Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1927.

RECEPTION.

TO FRENCH NAVAL VISITORS.

A reception and tea-dance was given by the French Consul and Madame Dufaure de la Prado at their residence at Peak Road yesterday in honour of the French naval visitors to this port from the cruiser *Primaguet*.

Invitations had been issued to a number of prominent residents of the Colony, and amongst those present, in addition to members of the Consular Corps and their wives, were Lady Clementi, Mrs. W. T. Southorn (wife of the colonial Secretary), Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., (Commanding South China Command), and Mrs. Luard, Commodore Pearson, C.M.G., Paymaster-Commander N. Rogers, Lieut-Col. L. J. Comyn, (Commanding King's Own Scottish Borderers), the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Wolfe, and others.

Pastel shades are the most popular and blue with pink piping is the most popular of all. "Tea for two" is a model produced for hostesses who wish to receive their guests in pyjamas, while a well-known male dressmaker is showing pyjamas for dinner and evening wear. Cocktail pyjamas have also met with much success in Paris. The prices of the new pyjama suits are fabulous.

Prosperity in America is vital to the prosperity of Europe.—Mr. J. W. O'Leary.

You cannot regenerate the world on mere social principles.—Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.

More can be done with husbands by kindness than by any other method.—Mr. W. B. Luke.

A man who dictates to his wife as to what clothes she shall wear or buy is a worm with a heart of a gnat.—Rev. Merryfield.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory, at 9.10 a.m. to-day:—Typhoon or Typhoon near or over Melacostima, moving N.W.

Typhoon in about 125° Long. E. 27° Lat. N., recurring north-eastward.

Later.—Typhoon *British Wrecks*.

The Very Idea!

Dear old soul to chemist—"Oh, and I want a nice tooth brush for my nephew—you know the sort I mean—for cleaning the little parts of motor bikes."

Dr. Cyril Norwood, the headmaster of Harrow School, informed a large gathering at the Speech Day proceedings that the governors of the school had purchased the business of a local firm of builders, decorators, and house furnishers.

The object of the purchase is twofold. Repairs to the school property and tenements will, in future, be carried out by the school, and the furniture store will be used for classrooms.

A bronze bust of the Prince of Wales, the gift of Sir Henry Buckingham, was unveiled in the school war memorial buildings.

A friend of mine, when playing on the Newcastle (County Down) golf links, says a writer in the *Morning Post*, missed the ball and removed a piece of sod. The caddie exclaimed, "You have reneged again, sir."

Some little time later on in the game, my friend made a similar stroke, dislodging a second piece of sod, when the caddie again exclaimed, "You have reneged again, sir."

My friend asked him what he meant, remarking he had heard of the term as applied to cards, but not to golf.

"Well," said the caddie, "you are playing a spade with a club in your hand."

Question at Bow County Court: Where is your husband? Woman: Across the road having a half of the dog.

Willesden magistrate: What are you? Man: Coffee stall, sir.

Mr. Cairns, magistrate at the Thames Court: If I were ever out of this job I should go in for street hawking. It is the best paying business I know.

Man at Willesden: My neighbour told me to come round and bring my friends to meet him and his friends. Clerk: A friendly gesture? Man: Oh, no. The friends were to act as seconds while he and I fought.

Willesden costermonger: Willesden is unlucky for me. The police run me in three times a week.

Landlady of her tenant at Westminister County Court: He actually told me to go to a certain place twice. Tenant: Absurd! I only told you to go once.

Man at Clerkenwell County Court: I have a glass of beer when I think I will and when I have the price on me. Judge Bairstow: Quite right. Even today a working man has some rights.

A little passage of arms from the Trade Union Bill debate.—Sir Douglas Hogg: I am sorry the hon. and learned gentleman takes offence. If he will think for a moment—

Mr. Harney: I do think for a moment—

Sir D. Hogg: Then if he will think for several moments ...

UNUSUAL PIRACY.

A 41 DAYS' WAIT FOR MONEY.

MASTER AND CREW CONFINED.

An unusual piracy case was reported by the Master of Trading Junk T.3148, when he arrived in Hongkong Harbour yesterday.

On June 19, the junk with a crew of seven men, three women, and six children set sail from How Hoi, in Chinese territory, to Hongkong. They had no cargo and therefore there was no necessity to sail the ordinary route, the vessel sailing close to shore. When the junk was a few hours underway, three men in a small dinghy rowed towards it and asked to be conveyed as passengers to Hongkong. Recognising one of the men as a person who had only three weeks' ago been carried as a passenger the master agreed to take them.

Sudden Seizure.

The next day when the junk was near Tong Ku Island, which is near Deep Bay and inside British Waters, two of the passengers went astern. One of them suddenly covered the master with a gun and the other man treated the steersman in a similar manner. Everybody on board was then driven into the hold with the exception of two men who were allowed to remain on deck.

Half an hour after the three supposed passengers became masters of the junk, another small boat containing seven more pirates, armed with rifles and revolvers, drew alongside the junk, and the men boarded. They dragged the master out on deck and requested him to write to his cousin in Macau to send \$600 as ransom. The master pleaded that he could not write, whereupon one of the pirates obtained the required address in Macau and wrote the necessary letter.

For 41 Days.

For 41 days the whole crew were kept prisoners by the pirates, the master stating that the pirates seemed to sail about by day and anchor by night. On July 31 the master was told that the ransom had been paid and that he and his men would be freed in an hour's time. When the master got on deck after waiting an hour in the hold, he saw that the pirates had left the junk in a dinghy which the junk carried. The pirates steered away in the direction of Lin Ting, in Chinese territory.

Just Round An Island.

It seems that all the sailing which the pirates did was round and round the Tun Ku Island, for when the master took a look round to ascertain where he was, he noticed that he was near the same spot where the pirates first captured his junk. The two men who were allowed on deck went away with the pirates and the master has informed the police that he thinks these two men were in league with the pirates, and were not kidnapped.

An examination of the junk after the pirates' departure disclosed the fact that the pirates had taken all the arms and ammunition carried by the junk. Every article of clothing and jewellery, which was worth anything at all was stolen. The total loss from the junk was estimated at \$1,389.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

LAST NIGHT'S TREAT.

Last night's violin recital given by M. Josef Borisoff, in the Theatre Royal, must rank as one of the finest ever heard in this Colony, for the artist proved himself to be an instrumentalist of great artistry and merit. He rightly deserves to be called world-famous, for his ranks with the very highest.

Unfortunately, there was not a very large attendance but those who were present were enthusiastic and vociferous in their demonstrations of appreciation. The programme was a happy mixture of heavy classical works (like the Symphony Espagnol by Lalo and Zigeunerweisen by Sarasate) and daintily popular pieces such as Kreisler's Caprice Viennoise and Schubert's Ave Maria. In all departments of his playing, Borisoff proved himself a complete master of technique, having a delicacy of expression that could not fail to charm. The rich tones of his instrument were a treat for all. He was encored more than once.

A special word should be reserved for Mr. Willy Reimann, the accompanist, than whom we have heard no more sympathetic or skilled instrumentalist.

There should be packed house to-night to hear the second concert, the programme for which is:

Concerto in E. Minor ... Mendelssohn
Legende Weniawsky
Monocle Porpora-Kreisler
Rondo Capriccioso Saint-Saens
Vioceuse Melodie Kreisler
Tambourine Chinoise Kreisler
Humoresque Dvorak
Polonaise D-major Weniawsky
Fantaisie "Carmen" Sarasate

U.S. "BOMBSHELL."

DIVERSE COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT.

LACONIC AND CRYPTIC.

New York, Aug. 3. President Coolidge's announcement that he does not intend to stand for the Presidency in 1928 has changed the whole outlook of the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Coolidge did not consult his friends or advisers. His entourage declare that the announcement effectively removes Mr. Coolidge from the Presidential race, but the majority of the newspapers are of the opinion that his pronouncement is a carefully calculated attempt to side-track his Republican rivals and lay the ghost of the third term tradition.

It is argued that Mr. Coolidge would be in a strong position if compelled by the general wish of the country to accept nomination for third term, against his apparent wish and intention.

"Thunderstruck."

The Republicans of New York State, with few exceptions, are thunderstruck at the pronouncement. Though some of them were in close touch with the President, none of them had the slightest inkling that this bombshell would be thrown into the political arena.

The former Senator, Mr. N. M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is in New York, said, "I am not convinced that he will not run if nominated."

Mr. Charles Hilles, the vice-chairman of the committee, said, "I think he intends this to be final."

President Butler of Columbia University said, "He has shown that principle takes precedence over personal ambition."

Middle-West Pleased.

The agricultural strongholds of the middle-west generally approve the decision, as Mr. Coolidge's vetoing of the Farm Relief Bill is not forgotten. The immediate effect of the pronouncement in the middle-west has been a tremendous boom in the "stock" of Mr. F. O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, the farmers' champion, who is a probable candidate for the Presidency.

General Dawes, the Vice-President, said, "Mr. Coolidge's decision will be received with regret by many of his countrymen."

Senator Walsh, the Democrat, said that frankly he did not understand the statement.

Senator Shipstead (Farmer-labour) of Minnesota, exclaimed, "Calm, and saw, and sensed the revolt of the west."

Press Divided.

Newspaper comment is equally diverse, mingling approval with regret, with some expressions of a belief that "there is a catch somewhere."

The whole position is well summarised by the Democrat *Philadelphia Record*, that "the most laconic man in America has issued the most cryptic announcement that has ever emanated from Presidential headquarters." — *Reuter's American Service*.

Effect on Wall Street.

New York, Aug. 3. A sharp break in stocks, precipitating a crisis on the Stock Exchange, was Wall Street's initial response to Mr. Coolidge's announcement.

Trading was unusually heavy, many blocks of from 5,000 to 10,000 shares being traded at initial losses. Popular issues varied from one to 8 1/2 points. — *Reuter's American Service*.

Mr. Hoover's View.

Washington, Aug. 3. Mr. Herbert Hoover, who is a possible candidate for Presidency, declares that he regrets the suggestion as to Mr. Coolidge's statement, but still believes that Mr. Coolidge should again be nominated and again elected. — *Reuter's American Service*.

EARLIER REPORTS.

Announcement Unexpected.

New York, Aug. 3. President Coolidge's unexpected announcement that he has no intention to seek re-election to the Presidency, has caused an immense sensation in the United States. The declaration was made on the fourth anniversary of the day that he was sworn in as President.

He met correspondents in his office in the local schoolhouse and said, "Are you all here?", whereupon his Secretary locked the door. President Coolidge held six slips of paper in a folder and gave one to each correspondent as he passed containing his decision. His action is incomprehensible, as his Republican friends assured him he could be renominated and would certainly be re-elected. It

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AMAH.

EARLY MORNING RAID BY SEVEN MEN.

"BULLYING" SUGGESTION.

Seven Chinese, who were alleged to have obtained admittance to the first floor of No. 56, Lower Lascar Road, at four o'clock yesterday morning, and assaulted an amah after having a demand for \$50 refused, were charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning. The charges against the men were of assault and demanding money with menaces. Sgt. Fitches prosecuted for the Police.

An amah living at the floor said that about four o'clock yesterday morning someone knocked at the door, but she refused to open it. Someone outside then said, "If you don't open the door I will strike you to death."

Money Demanded.

Being frightened by the threat, the woman opened the door, when all seven defendants entered. They demanded the sum of \$50, and on witness saying that she had no money and could not pay, they assaulted her, the first defendant striking her on the chest with his fist, and the rest punching her on her sides and back.

She shouted "Save life," and two men, Nos. 6 and 7, ran away down the staircase, but they were caught by a policeman who went to the floor. She alleged that the first defendant said, "Even if you are struck to death you must pay."

A Previous Meeting.

In reply to the Magistrate witness said she had previously seen the first defendant, when he was doing white-washing work in the building, and he had also previously asked her for \$50.

Sgt. Fitches gave it as his opinion that it was a case of bullying. The house, he explained, until a fortnight ago was a "fairy" one of ill-repute. He added that the defendants had told him that they went there on that account. He said he did not think the time, 4 o'clock in the morning was compatible with that explanation. Probably the first defendant had seen there were only two women on the floor when he was working there, and had decided to try and bully money out of them.

The Wrong Woman.

The other woman occupant of the floor said that when the men entered, the first defendant seized and struck her, but No. 7 said "That is not the woman." The same man then pointed out the first witness, saying "That is the woman."

They then released her, and after demanding \$50 assaulted the amah.

At this stage Mr. G. R. Haywood arrived in court, and said he had just been instructed to defend all seven men. He expressed his regret at his late arrival, and added he would probably not have to cross-examine the witnesses if he could read the evidence.

The defendants were remanded on Wednesday afternoon at half-past two, bail being fixed at \$600 each.

Obituary.

Recalled by the defence, P. C. Lau Yat said he had been 19 years in the Police Force, but never knew the defendant except when they were brought into contact in the course of their respective duties. Witness was closely questioned as to the extent of his acquaintanceship with the defendant, and producing two note books, one of which was his official diary, was questioned as to their contents. No sooner had the diary been handed to Mr. Bruton than his interpreter commenced to make a copy of the entries, and he was still at this work when the witness digressed from his depositions to put in an objection against the proceeding.

Witness said that there were other matters in the diary, of a secret nature, but which did not concern the present case.

His Worship: The witness is entitled to mark out which pages and entries have particular reference to his case only. Hand the book back to the witness.

Mr. Bruton said that they had just discovered a very important entry which they were anxious to retain for the defence. It was their case that the charges were brought against the defendant to shield someone else in the background, and it was possible that certain entries in the book which might throw a light on this question will be withheld.

Mr. Lindsell while upholding the objection of the witness, made Inspector Lane responsible for supplying the defence with fair extracts from the diary. Inspector Lane promised that he would do so, with the aid of a trustworthy interpreter.

In further examination, witness denied that he ever borrowed money from anybody, certainly not since he joined the force.

Witness further denied that he ever asked for a loan of \$20 from the defendant or that he ever got this amount in the way suggested. The case was adjourned.

Door Not Closed.

Rapid City, Aug. 3.

The supporters of President Coolidge refuse to regard his Presidency statement as final and point out that it does not close the door to his nomination as Republican candidate, should the convention elect him. — *Reuter's American Service*.

Arrangement.

It is known that the apparent collapse of the Geneva conference deeply disappointed him. — *Reuter's American Service*.

A.P.C.'S DIARY.

ENTRIES OF SECRET NATURE.

WITHHELD FROM DEFENCE.

Suggestions that it was a sort of "red-herring" device and that many things could have been told if the full contents of a certain police constable's diary were revealed to the Court, were thrown out by the defence in a case in which a Chinese, formerly employed as a revenue officer, was charged with offering bribes, amounting to \$50, to different native police constables, to influence their conduct in connexion with a "po piu" lottery tickets case.

The hearing took place before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, when Mr. T. H. King, the Director of Criminal Intelligence, was called as a witness.

In examination by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton, for the defence, Mr. King said that he was shown two \$5 bills by Chinese P. C. Lau Yat when the latter made the report which resulted in the present charge. On the same day certain premises were searched in Stanley Street.

Mr. Hall Bruton: Did you search the premises on the information of Lau Yat?

Mr. King: Am I called upon to answer that? Only the house and shop of this man were searched on the information of this witness.

Mr. Hall Bruton: The information, I suppose, was that you would find "po piu" lottery tickets?

Mr. King: I was investigating the question of bribery. I was not looking for lottery tickets.

But merely to find evidence which would connect up with the charges of bribery? Any further evidence which would support the charges of bribery, yes.

So it might well be that the person who gave you this information, in order to put you off the track of the original person, put you on to somebody else? You may put what construction you like on that.

His Worship: Sort of "red herring" business? — Mr. King: Well, that was possible.

Mr. Bruton: Do I understand that in other places searches for "po piu" lottery tickets were found? — I came to the conclusion that the houses searched were used for the purpose of disposing of lottery tickets.

Constable's Objection.

Recalled by the defence, P. C. Lau Yat said he had been 19 years in the Police Force, but never knew the defendant except when they were brought into contact in the course of their respective duties. Witness was closely questioned as to the extent of his acquaintanceship with the defendant, and producing two note books, one of which was his official diary, was questioned as to their contents. No sooner had the diary been handed to Mr. Bruton than his interpreter commenced to make a copy of the entries, and he was still at this work when the witness digressed from his depositions to put in an objection against the proceeding.

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MARINE COURT.

QUARANTINE BREACH BY MASTER.

RECENT OIL JUNK BLAZE.

At the Marine Court this morning Capt. Eliassen of s.s. Hiram was charged before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole on a deferred summons with (a) failing to hoist the quarantine flag when entering the harbour from Bangkok and Swatow on July 7 and (b) failing to proceed to Quarantine Anchorage on the same date.

At a previous hearing and adjournment, Captain Eliassen failed to appear and a warrant was issued, returnable when the ship next entered harbour. The Hiram entered yesterday and the warrant was executed by Sub. Inspector Brown, the accused being bailed in \$2,000. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

In examination by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton, for the defence, Mr. King said that he was shown two \$5 bills by Chinese P. C. Lau Yat when the latter made the report which resulted in the present charge.

Mr. Hall Bruton: Did you search the premises on the information of Lau Yat?

Mr. King: Am I called upon to answer that? Only the house and shop of this man were searched on the usual Health Report.

The report was eventually handed over, and witness then observed that the original port of the vessel was



DON'T
MISS
WHITEAWAYS
GREAT
SALE



TRY A
CAPSWAN

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Chiswick, Ltd.

PORTUGUESE RIFLE CLUB.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING A RANGE.

Formed some six months ago with a membership of 40, the Portuguese Rifle Club, which was organised in connexion with the Portuguese Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, is going ahead and can now claim a membership of 80. Canvassing for members is still going on, however, the total membership hoped for being in the region of 100.

One of the biggest drawbacks that the members have had to face is the fact that difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the use of ranges for competitions. With the arrival in the Colony of large numbers of military and Naval ratings the ranges available have been very largely occupied.

The members hope to go ahead with their efforts when the Volunteer training season starts next month, when it is hoped to obtain the use of the Kennedy Road range and the miniature range at Volunteer Headquarters.

It is further hoped that in the future it will be found possible to obtain a range of their own. If this can be done the aims of the Club will be helped to a great extent, but first of all money and Government permission will have to be obtained. Since the formation of the Club, only two competitions have been held so far, about a month ago, when some good shooting was done, but the heat proved rather too trying, and it is not proposed to do anything further until the cooler weather arrives.

Enthusiastic Members.

The members have shown a great deal of enthusiasm and some fifteen men are rapidly nearing the first-class mark, these men scoring up to 77 and 78 consistently, in spite of the fact that they have only recently been passed out as recruits.

It is proposed to hold an annual shooting competition, when the "Lusitano" Challenge Cup will be fired for, some time after the annual competition held by the Volunteers, and it has been further decided that an annual dinner will be held at which the cup, together with other prizes, will be distributed.

With regard to the social side of the club it is proposed to organise entertainments during the winter months, and an open-air concert is already being considered. All profits which are derived will be used for the purpose of augmenting the Club fund for the purpose of meeting any expenses that arise, including the provision of prizes.

BETTING AT RACES.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED BILL.

Bombay, July 13.—In order, presumably, to arm themselves with power to tax betting with licensed bookmakers if Mr. Joe Addyman's resolution for the re-introduction of bookmakers should be adopted by the Legislative Council, the Bombay Government have published a bill to amend the existing two acts by which the Government can tax all betting permissible under the law. The Government bill provides for the levy of the proposed tax on betting with licensed bookmakers at such a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. of the monies laid with such bookmakers as the Government may notify.

Provision is also made that bookmakers shall be licensed by the licensees of the racecourse subject to such conditions as shall be specified by the Governor in the license granted to the licensees. The Government are credited with the intention of having this bill in readiness to be moved only when the bookmakers' bill is adopted.

DESTROYED TREES.

AN UNTRUTHFUL EXCUSE.

A Chinese living at Deep Water Bay took a walk through the hills yesterday for the purpose of collecting flowers for his daughter for the festival of the "Seven Sisters." He was seen by a Chinese detective and arrested for destroying trees.

Charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, the man stated that he did not destroy the Government's trees. He plucked what flowers he could get on the roadside and told his worship that he thought it was a pity his children could not have flowers for the festival when there were so many growing on the hillside.

A fine of \$5 or alternatively 10 days' hard labour was imposed as the police evidence showed that the man had twenty catties of flowering shrubs and small trees.

MALARIA CONTROL IN MALAYA.

THE REPORT OF SIR RONALD ROSS.

FINE SINGAPORE EXAMPLE.

In his report on Malaria Control in Malaya and Assam Sir Ronald Ross states: "Malarial fever is perhaps the most important of diseases from the economic point of view, because it haunts almost all warm countries, especially the most fertile rural areas, where it affects millions of people including children, travellers, planters, traders, officials, and troops; causes probably one or two million deaths every year besides an immense amount of persistent sickness, and is almost constantly present at certain seasons of the year. Efforts to control it are therefore of the utmost importance to the human race."

Of the methods for controlling malaria Sir Ronald writes:

"The number of new cases of malaria must depend not only on the number of carrying Anophèles but on the number of old cases of malaria from which the Anophèles carry the parasites to the new cases, and not only on these, but on the accessibility both of the old and new cases to the insects. Hence we can employ these methods for controlling malaria, namely (1) mosquito reduction, (2) cure of the old cases of malaria with quinine and (3) exclusion of mosquitoes by means of nets and screens."

Ceylon Planter's Experience.

Dealing with the question of cost, Sir Ronald continues:

"All three methods cost money. But before considering them at all we must remember what is frequently forgotten, what is, in fact, the fundamental economic consideration, that malarial fever itself costs a great deal of money. It cripples thousands or millions of people for months or years; it often impairs the whole labour force of a plantation or of a village or town just when the crops require the closest attention; it fills the hospitals (which are expensive institutions); it often demands treatment and maintenance allowances; and it generally doubles (at least) the death rate in localities in which it abounds."

With regard to the social side of the club it is proposed to organise entertainments during the winter months, and an open-air concert is already being considered. All profits which are derived will be used for the purpose of augmenting the Club fund for the purpose of meeting any expenses that arise, including the provision of prizes.

The report then proceeds to discuss each of these three methods, laying great emphasis on the importance of bed-nets and screens for keeping out the mosquito.

Malaria In Malaya.

Describing his visit to Malaya, Sir Ronald states that anti-malaria work there has constantly increased in extent and efficiency during the last 25 years.

"In 1911," the report continues, "in consequence of an able report by Dr. W. R. C. Middleton, the Health Officer, Watson was invited to visit and advise regarding Singapore, the capital of the Straits Settlements, situated at the southern extremity of the Peninsula. His advice was taken and was followed by a rapid and permanent fall in the spine-rate of children and also by one of the general death-rate, which declined from an average rate of 42.33 in 1892-1911 to one of 34.78 in 1912-1919. Moreover, the great rises of general death-rates which occur (as well known) during annual malaria seasons in malarious countries began to diminish rapidly. From 1919 to 1925 inclusively, the annual death-rates have been 33.04, 33.20, 33.30, 31.26, 26.56, 26.49, 27.61. In some years epidemics of other diseases, especially influenza, have sent up the death-rates; but one cannot examine details here."

"My ship arrived at Penang at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd December, and Sir Malcolm Watson kindly came on board in order to conduct me through the whole of my tour in Malaya. We arrived at Singapore on the 4th December at 2 p.m. and were met by the Hon. Dr. A. L. Hoops, Principal Medical Officer, by Dr. P. H. Hunter, the Medical Officer of Health, and many other officials, and went to stay at Government House with H.E. Sir Laurence Guilleard, the Governor, and inspected the fine new General Hospital the same evening, and dined with the Malayan Branch of the British Medical Association. Next day we inspected the anti-malaria work done within municipal limits, and on the following day the similar work being carried on at Gunung Pulai, in anticipation of the large new water-supply for

MAKES DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT.



A recent portrait of President Calvin Coolidge, whose announcement that he will not stand again for the Presidency, has caused a sensation in the United States.

KUALA LUMPUR'S WELCOME.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER REPLIES TO ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented at Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner said:

It is a tremendous satisfaction to me, after nearly a quarter of a century of wandering, to find myself once more in a country where I have the knowledge upon which to build.

No one is more fully aware and more fully appreciates the enormous changes and advances which have come about this country, because all changes have been in the direction not of regression but of progress.

Before it will be possible for me to be of real service to the people of this country it will be necessary for me to bring this somewhat antiquated knowledge up to date and I will make every endeavour to do so.

Re-Studying Malaya.

I will ask you to look upon me at the present moment as one who is still learning but who hopes that his studies will not be unduly protracted, having regard to the fact that the preliminary chapters of the book he is studying are already well known.

I hope you will also remember that anything like constructive action is impossible until I have mastered the situation, and not till then could I hope to be of service to this country.

Singapore, of which the former spot among the hills is to be the storage area—a very wise precaution in order to forestall the outbreak of malaria which would otherwise certainly occur among the large labour force required. On the 7th we examined the suburban rural anti-malaria measures with Dr. Hoops and Dr. J. W. Scharff, and I lectured on malaria to about 500 people at the Medical College in the evening. On the 8th we inspected the site of the new Naval Base, where Surgeon-Commander Givens is already anticipating malaria among the workmen, as is being done at Gunung Pulai; and we took ship the same evening for Port Swettenham.

Singapore's Lesson.

We received the kindest hospitality from everyone during our four days' stay at this great city of 400,000 inhabitants; and I was much impressed with the vigour and the extent of the malaria-control being exercised there.

Dr. Hunter told me that he was employing over 400 men on the work within the town-area—and the cost was small compared with that which malaria would have otherwise inflicted on the city. No other city in the British Empire has, I believe, progressed so far in malaria-control as Singapore. I met was full of enthusiasm for it. Each stop taken has been preceded by careful entomological as well as engineering surveys, and the problems have often presented considerable difficulties. The improvement is rapid and will be greater still in the future."

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day.

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1,060 s.
Chartered Bank, \$20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., \$22 n.
Mercantile C., \$133 n.
P. and O., \$91 b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$620 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 n.
North China, Tls. 143 b.
Union Ins., \$79 b.
Yangtsze Ins., \$34 n.

Fire Ins.

Chi-a Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 n.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$32 n.
Steamboats, \$22 n.
Tuna, \$1.10 n.
Indo-Chinas, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., \$2/- n.
Star Ferries, \$524 b.
Waterboats, \$1660 b.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$18 s.
Malabou, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguet, \$1.70 b.
Kailan, 45/- b.
Langkats, Tls. 19 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 31 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 61 n.
Raubs, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Casians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1131 sa.
Whampoa Docks, \$38 n.
Hongkew, Tls. 147 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 91 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$6.90 s.
H. K. Lunds, \$53.40 X. Div.
Realty, \$6 s.

Territories.

Humphrys, \$124 n.
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$14 n.
Cottons.

Ewo-Cottons.

Ewo-Cottons, Tls. 735 n.
Oriental, Tls. 14 b.

S'hai Cottons.

S'hai Cottons, Tls. 51 n.

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 n.

Tramways.

\$2075 b.

Peak Trams.

(Old) \$15 n.

Singapore Trams.

11/- n.

Taxis.

\$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$20 b.

Canton Ices.

\$5 n.

Cements (Comb.)

\$7 s.

China Lights.

\$131 s.

China Prov.

\$4 n.

Constructions.

\$2.30 s.

Dairy Farms.

\$15 n.

Der A. Wing.

\$6 n.

H'kong Electrics.

\$514 s.

Macau Electrics.

\$37 b.

Ropes (Old).

\$10 n.

Lane Crawfords.

\$7 s.

Mackintosh.

\$193 n.

Shineors.

\$1 b.

United Absthor.

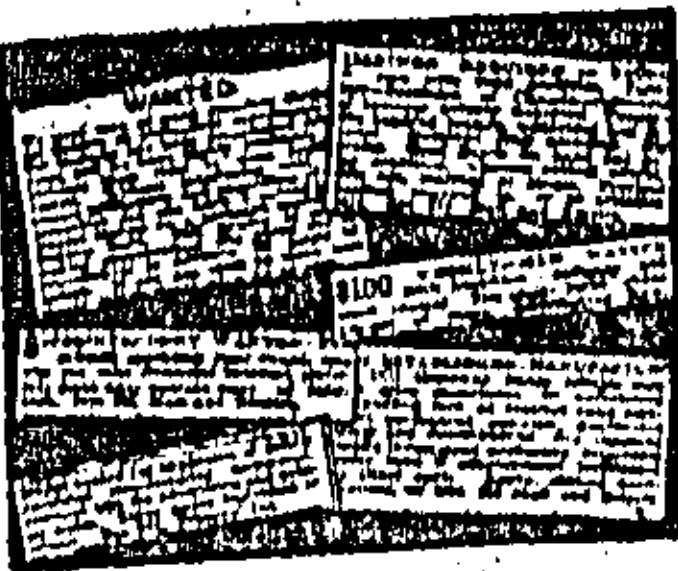
\$20 s.

Watsons.

\$112 n.

Powells.

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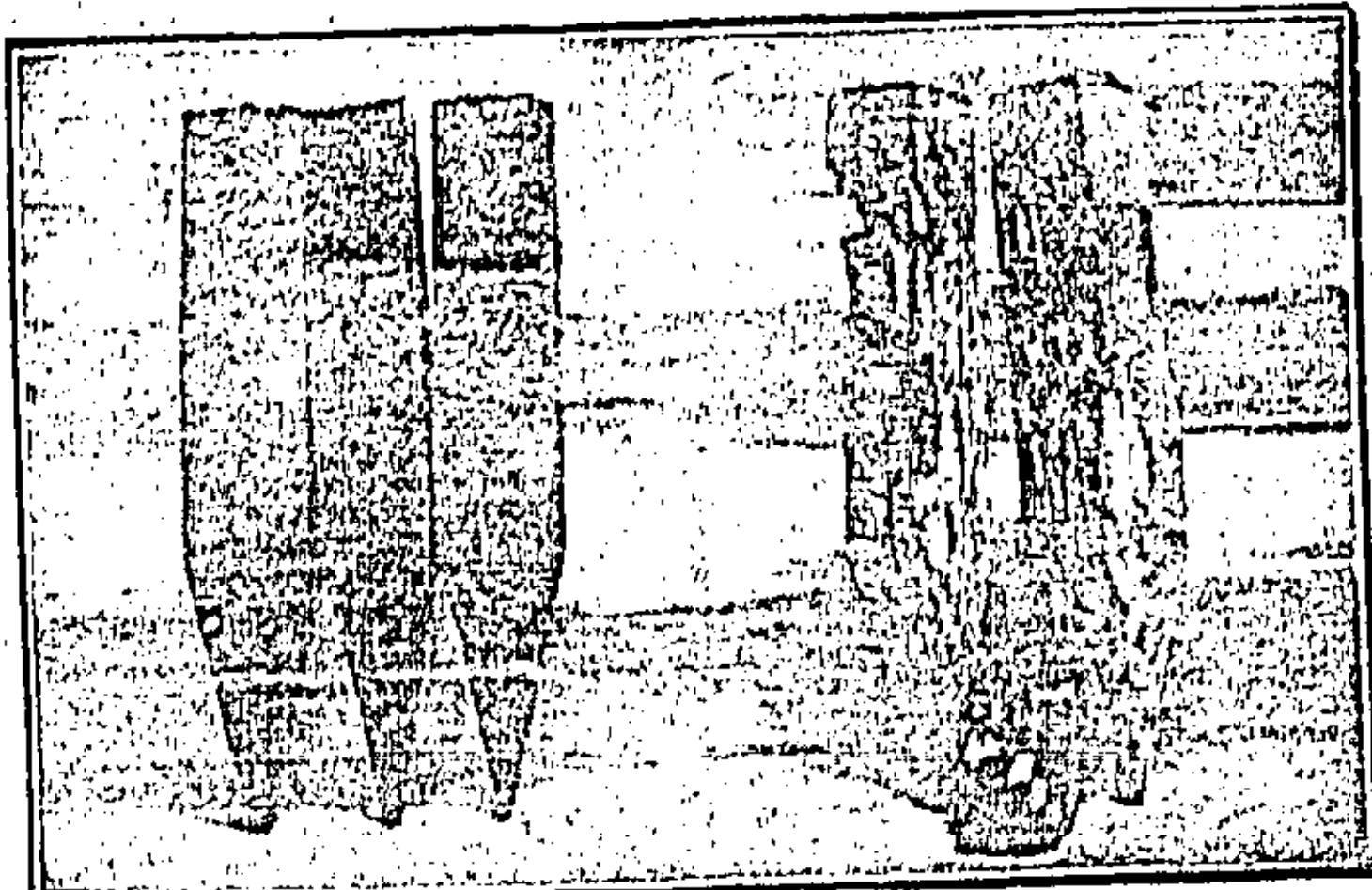
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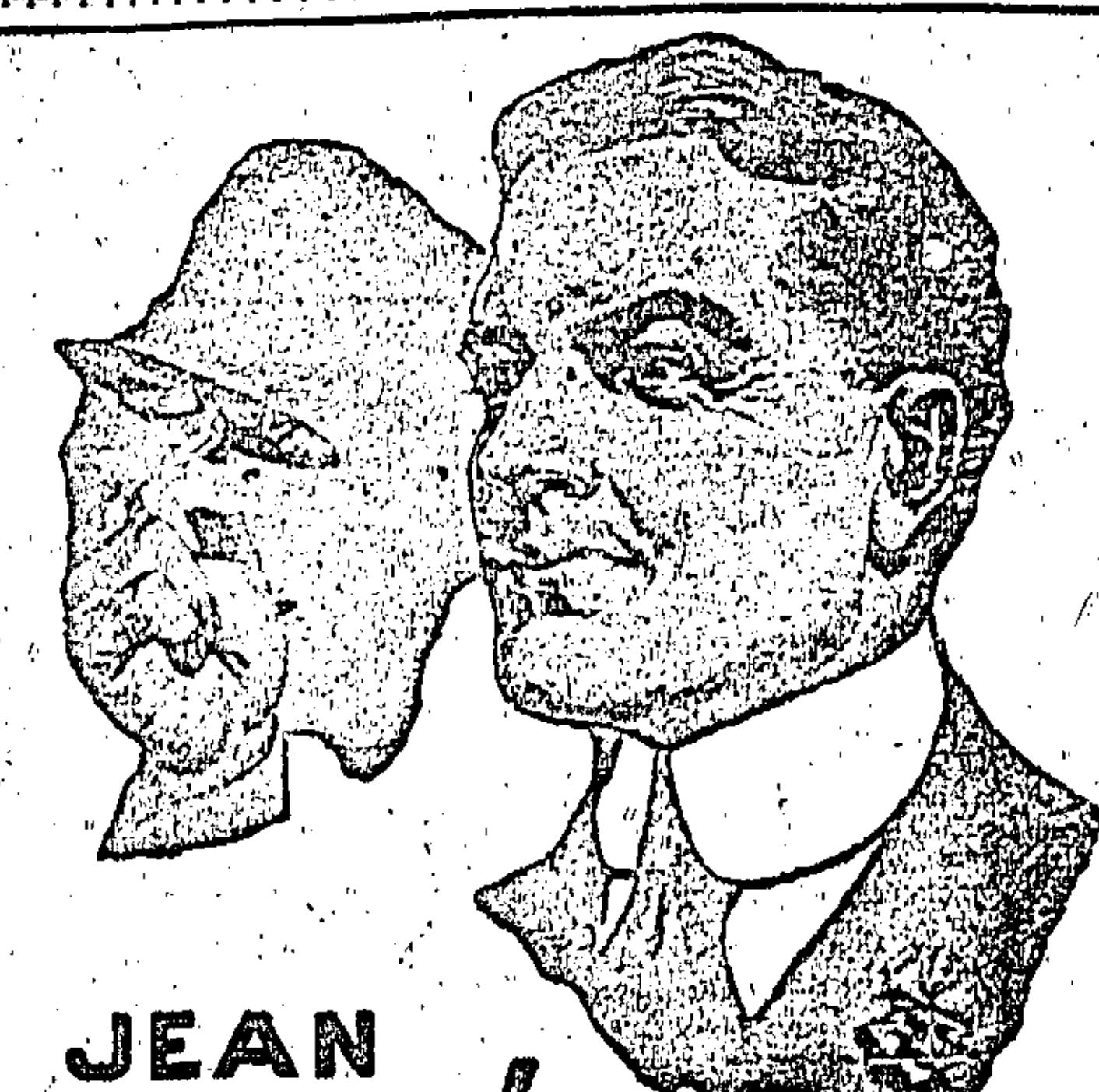
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THE RED TERROR REVIEWED.

RYKOFF'S REPLY TO BRITISH LABOUR.

EXECUTIONS "JUSTIFIED."

The text of the telegram sent by Rykoff, chairman of the People's Commissaries in Russia, to three members of the Independent Labour Party (Mr. Maxton, Mr. G. Lansbury, and Mr. Fenner Brockway) on the subject of the renewed outbreak of the Red terror in Russia is printed in the *New Leader*. An introductory paragraph states that Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Fenner Brockway "sent a private cable . . . appealing for the executions to be stopped, pointing out the bad effect upon British opinion, and emphasizing that opposition to the anti-Russian policy of the British Government was made more difficult by reprisals."

The version of Rykoff's reply, summarized by the *Riga Correspondent*, must have been considerably condensed. The full message is approximately 1,000 words in length. Rykoff justifies the executions, defending them as necessary to secure the safety of the Soviet State. He disregards the appeal to abandon such methods, and does not dissent from the use of the term "reprisals" as a description of their character. He excuses the methods of the OGPU (U.S.P.D.) because the object is to preserve "the toilers' State," which, he says, "was born in battle, and which is carrying on its world-important work of organizing the Socialist society in exceptionally difficult conditions. He further tells "true representatives of the working class" what they should be doing instead of criticizing.

"To Divert Attention."

Rykoff alleges that the object of the Press campaign against the executions is "the desire to divert attention from the danger of war which is threatening the Soviet Union, and from new adventures being prepared against the Union with material and moral support from the British Conservative Cabinet." He proceeds to say that it is incorrect to describe as "executions without trial" the verdict passed by the U.S.P.D. He explains:—"According to the law of our State, the Collegium of the U.S.P.D. in those cases where it is necessary to combat counter-revolutionary activities, is vested with the powers of a revolutionary tribunal. Thus the Collegium of the U.S.P.D. is an extraordinary court, which formally is analogous to such extraordinary courts and court-martials as exist in all bourgeois States, the difference in principle consisting in that the Soviet court inflicts punishment on counter-revolutionaries, while in the bourgeois countries punishment is being inflicted on the revolutionary workers."

If British public opinion is "shocked" Rykoff thinks it is due to underestimating the conditions in which the working class of the Russian Union has "to defend the right of the toilers' State to existence and the right to build up the Socialist Society." He repeats the allegation that the British Government, "having broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, is carrying on against the latter a fierce unical campaign throughout the world, and is preparing another war adventure," and says that energetic action of the workers' Government against active plotters is a forced and absolutely inevitable action."

"Preparing a New War."

To the suggestion that the reprisals should cease, he replies as follows:

"You ask that the reprisals should cease. The Soviet Union attaches the greatest value to the opinion of the British working class, but it seems to me that it is in the interest of the working class of the world, despite the hatred and the innumerable blows from class enemies, to preserve the toilers' State—the first in the history of mankind—which was born in battle, and which is carrying on its world-important work of organizing the Socialist Society in exceptionally difficult conditions."

"It is not the defence of any convicted persons that the campaign actually being waged against the U.S.S.R., in connexion with the verdict of the U.S.P.D., is aiming at; this campaign is an integral part of the general campaign against the Soviet Republic. By means of this campaign, interested circles and, in the first instance, the British Tories—'Diehards'—wish to divert public opinion from the flagrant crime they are committing by preparing a new war, launching a fierce attack against the working class, suppressing with the utmost cruelty the liberating movement of oppressed peoples and classes throughout the world, and financing monarchist and White Guard organizations."

"The primary duty of true representatives of the working class is to defend the interests of the Russians know that we will resist to the utmost all attempts to bring about war against their country."

NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

THE MEUSE FORTIFICATIONS.

M. Vandervelde has presented to the Belgian Chamber a report in reply to the recently-published conclusions of the German Reichstag Committee of Inquiry into the question of responsibility for the war. This report quoting actual documents, proves conclusively that before the war Belgium had no agreement with any Power, and that no military convention existed either between Belgium and England or between Belgium and France. Contrary to what has been asserted in German declarations on the subject, that the fortifications on the Meuse were directed solely against Germany, M. Vandervelde's report shows that these measures were taken on the instigation, first of Prussia, and then of the German Empire. The question of these fortifications was raised as far back as 1852, when Prussia suggested that they might form a possible barrier to French troops attempting to violate the neutrality of Belgium. This idea was supported later by Moltke. In 1876, Major Sommerfeld, Military Attaché at the German Legation in Brussels, again raised the question of the Meuse fortifications with Baron Lamberton, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Major Sommerfeld insisted that Namur and Liège should be placed in a state of defence, suggesting that "you are doing this not only in the case of an army coming from Germany, but also one coming from France. We (Germany) are not asking for any privilege, but we insist that the line of the Meuse must be barred." This statement is contained in a letter from Baron Lamberton to the King's private secretary, the text of which is quoted in M. Vandervelde's report.

Bismarck's Insistence.

In 1887 Germany, through her Minister in Brussels, expressed to Leopold II. her desire to see the Meuse fortified, the diplomat using terms which showed that the desire amounted almost to a demand. It was necessary that the Meuse should become an obstacle to a French attack directed against the Lower Rhine. These official steps were preceded and accompanied by a Press campaign, in which the leading German journals joined. The *Militär-Wochenblatt* even adopted a minatory tone, saying that the forces of Namur and Liège had not been kept in a proper state and seemed destined to fall into ruins, adding: "In the eyes of those who have preserved a sound appreciation of the situation, this attitude might cost dearly to Belgian neutrality."

M. Vandervelde's report quotes diplomatic correspondence showing that Bismarck and other German military authorities insisted upon the necessity of Belgium fortifying the valley of the Meuse, and that their views were supported very urgently by no less a personage than the Emperor Wilhelm I. In April, 1887, King Leopold wrote to the Emperor explaining the measures which Belgium was taking for her defence. On May 17 the Emperor replied to the Belgian monarch expressing his full approval of these measures, and saying: "Your Majesty's letter has been a valuable proof to me of the reciprocity of our friendly confidence and of the complete agreement of our ideas in regard to the safeguarding of the military interests of Belgium." The Emperor further advocated not merely the strengthening of the Belgian system of fortifications, but also an expansion of the Belgian army.

In the face of these documents, it is impossible for Germany to contend that the fortifications of the Meuse were directed solely against herself, and that in carrying them out Belgium was acting as an enemy of Germany and in common agreement with France and England.

psects and not to cover White Guard brigands, monarchist organizations, and their agents."

The comment of the *New Leader* (which is edited by Mr. Fenner Brockway) is:—"Whilst appreciating fully the case presented by M. Rykoff, we wish the Soviet Government had given an example to the world by a humane policy, in contrast with capitalist policy. It would have lost nothing by it. European opinion had been alienated from the British Government by its rash ending of diplomatic relations, following the stupid Areas raid. Under such circumstances the British Government would have had considerable difficulty in rallying other Governments against Russia. The effect of the Moscow executions was to alienate sympathy from Russia again, and the British anti-Russian policy was facilitated. Despite our views on this matter, the Russians know that we will resist to the utmost all attempts to bring about war against their country."

A MESSAGE

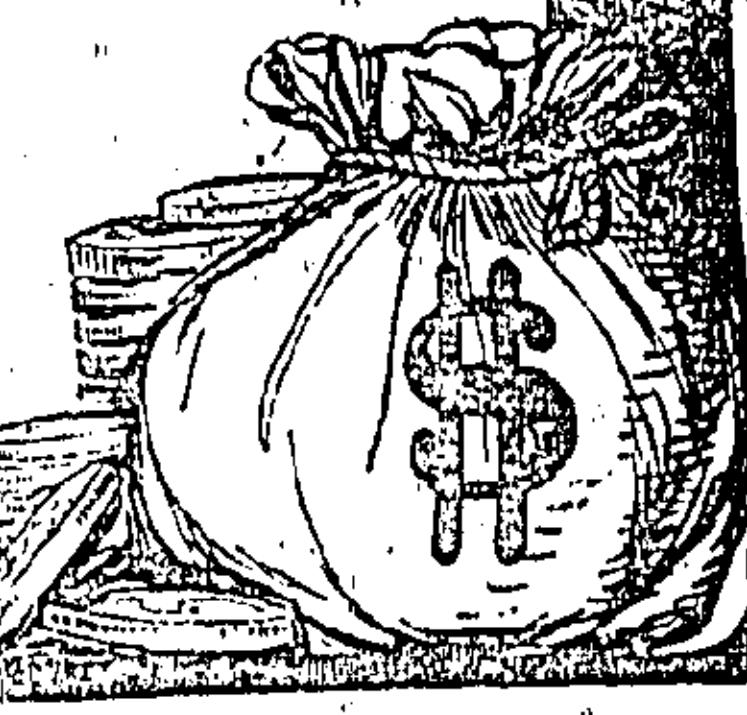
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POLAR CAKE

IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

people do not use it, and he cannot be expected, as a gentleman, to invite a courtesy which is voluntarily accorded.

Under a recent regulation of the District Council (writes Dr. Graham Grant in the *Times*) it is directed that in referring to any of their employees who have earned war titles, these titles are to be used. Many people may say of this regulation that if it is improper it should not be passed now, and if it is proper it is much overdone. But can there be two opinions in the matter among right-minded persons? Take the position of the young man in 1914 with his foot on the lowest rung of the commercial ladder and his future prosperity

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COMMUNISTS PLOTS IN JAVA.**FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT AT REVOLT.****ALL QUIET IN BATAVIA.**

Batavia, July 19. As was expected the communists have not been idle since last November and those who were discharged from prison owing to lack of evidence have been busy preparing for a new attempt.

On Saturday news was received from the Resident of Bantam that a new plot had been discovered. From confessions made by several natives who had been arrested it was found that an attempt was to be made this month simultaneously in Serang, Batavia, "Bandoeng," and Sourabaya. A little later the news came through that an attempt could be expected on Saturday night or Sunday morning and the troops in Weltevreden and Meester Cornelis were confined to barracks. On Saturday and Sunday all public buildings were strongly guarded and the managers of the commercial houses in the Old Town were requested to see that their premises were properly guarded. Karet, Kebajorn and Paal Merah are three of the centres of action and here the Chinese and native industries are idle whilst work on the fields has been stopped. In Batavia itself very little was noticed of the precautionary measures which had been taken. Civilians who took advantage of the moonlight night to take a drive to Tandjung Priok were held up on the road by detachments of armed police and on Saturday evening these parties were advised to return home.

Soldiers Seized.

A more serious state of affairs exists in Bandoeng. Here a large number of Menadonese soldiers have been arrested in connexion with Communist propaganda and it appears that an organisation has been formed amongst the troops. This organisation appears to have ample funds at its disposal and money has been thrown away in an attempt to bribe the soldiers.

On the road between Buitenzorg and Batavia a motor car was held up by a party of about 50 natives dressed in white. The occupants were asked who they were and where they were going. On receiving the assurance that they were not police officials they were allowed to proceed. A Communist who had attended a meeting in Kampong Tjempaka Poethi Wetan near Senen, Weltevreden was arrested by two native detectives. Suddenly the man seized the electric torch which one of the detectives was carrying and hit him on the head with it. The other detective remembering the fate of his comrades last November drew his revolver and shot the prisoner down. He died immediately.

Signal for Revolt.

The signal for the revolt was the sending up of rockets at 9.30 on Sunday evening. Two rockets were seen above the town at that time, one in Batavia and one in Meester Cornelis, but nothing of importance happened. The streets are patrolled by squads of armed police and reinforcements are held in readiness at the Central Police Station.

All telephone lines to the South and West of Soekaboemi were cut between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday morning. Troops from Bandoeng and Tjimati have been sent to the Nagrek and Garoet districts.

Early on Monday morning a policeman in Bandoeng noticed five soldiers, one of whom was armed with a crowbar. They opened fire on the policeman who replied wounding one of them. The soldiers then fled, dividing themselves into two groups. On passing the pyrotechnical workshops the guard noticed them and being suspicious opened fire. They were later captured by a police patrol. They proved to be Menadonese deserters who were connected with the new attacks. The soldiers and police at Bandoeng who played a big part in the recent disturbance amongst the troops have already been rewarded either by promotion or bonuses.

As will be seen from the above nothing serious has luckily taken place so far but these are anxious nights for the authorities and public.

Trouble Likely.

It is unlikely that the centre of the disturbances, if they come, will be in Batavia as the measures taken by the police make this almost an impossibility, but the trouble is likely to break out in the surrounding villages where the population can easily assemble without much fear of being discovered by the authorities, as it is impossible to patrol every inch of ground.

It is a comfort to the public to know that all possible precautionary measures have been taken and that the authorities are now on the qui vive.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.**THE NEW ORGANISATION.**

From now on the Lingnam University (Canton Christian College) is to be supported by the Canton Government. The College suspended its classes for several months on account of the strike of the administrative staffs and certain manual employees.

The strike has now been settled by the dismissal of these employees, and the College will be re-opened in September.

Mr. Chung Wing-kwong has been installed as president of the College, but is responsible only for the financial matters of the school. Mr. Li Ying-lam, the vice-president, is in charge of all administrative duties. He is appointed by the Board of Foreign Trustees. All foreign staffs are appointed by Mr. James Henry, another vice-president of the institution.

The virtual control still rests in the Board of Foreign Trustees. An annual rent of one dollar is to be paid to the Board as lessors of the campus and buildings.

SUN-UP.**STORY OF HILL FEUD AT THE WORLD.**

Adapted from a stage play which came through the test of Broadway with flying colours, the new picture at the World Theatre this evening, "Sun-Up," is a story of the Caroline hills, revealing the crude, ignorant, almost primitive lives led by the isolated mountain folk. The director of "Sun-Up" set himself to characterize these lives just as they are. The result is a story of romance, devotion and mountain feud. The leading players are Conrad Nagel and Pauline Starke.

REVUE FOR KOWLOON.

Mr. Charles Mason, comedian in the new Our Cabaret company of ten London artistes which is to give a series of revues in the Star Theatre, beginning on Saturday, August 6, at 9.30 p.m.

"BATTLING BUTLER."**BUSTER KEATON AT THE QUEEN'S.**

With pleasant memories of "The Navigator" and "The General," local cinema-goers will look forward to Buster Keaton's latest comedy, "Battling Butler," which comes to the Queen's Theatre this evening as the feature attraction until Saturday. The story of "Battling Butler" is one that gives Buster Keaton full scope for his droll brand of humour. The hero is a young dandy who finds that he can only win the love of the girl he adores by posing as a boxing champion named Battling Butler. The pose succeeds, and the wedding duly takes place.

Soon afterwards the real boxing champion turns up. The sequel is highly diverting, with touch of the dramatic when Buster Keaton fights and vanquishes Battling Butler. Besides the big comedy, the new programme at the Queen's offers a further attraction in Miss Daphne Leigh, London and New York revue star, who will sing several popular songs at each performance.

The authorities at Solo discovered similar symptoms as those at Bandung amongst the military. Here again it was the Menadonese against whom measures had to be taken. Everything is quiet in Djokja and the police posts have been strengthened.

An official of the Municipality of Batavia, a certain De Jeer, a Eurasian, has been arrested in connexion with this new attempt at revolt. Amongst correspondence was found the address of Samodro, who was one of the leaders during the November disturbances. As a result Samodro was arrested in Djokja. De Jeer is now in Tjipang prison.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.**AVOIDING DISEASE BY CLEANLINESS.****KEEPING GERMS AWAY.**

Disease is transferred from one person to another by the passage of the germ or infectious agent. The infectious agents vary according to the disease concerned and to the methods of transmission. Many diseases are transmitted by intermediate carriers of disease, which may be either insects or persons who carry germs, but who are not themselves ill.

Certain general measures are desirable for purposes of cleanliness, as well as for the prevention of specific disorders.

Avoiding Infection.

These include the frequent use of soap and water baths; the washing of the hands in soap and water after attending to any physical need, and always before eating; the keeping of the hands and of any unclean articles, particularly toilet accessories that may have been used by other persons, away from the mouth, nose, eyes, ears, or any other body openings; the avoidance of common drinking or toilet articles, such as towels, handkerchiefs, hair brushes, drinking cups and pipes, and finally the avoidance of close contact with persons who may be coughing, sneezing, laughing, or talking and thereby spraying infectious material from the nose and mouth.

By attention to the simple matters that have been mentioned one may avoid largely contact with infectious diseases.

A second important factor is limitation of the freedom of movement of persons or animals who have been exposed to communicable diseases for a length of time which will insure their freedom from infection. Such limitation is generally known as quarantine. It must be emphasized that it concerns restrictions of the action of persons who have been exposed to disease and not those who are actually ill.

Killing the Germs.

When a disease has terminated either by cure of the patient or by death, certain measures are necessary to insure that his surroundings and the materials associated with him will not disseminate infection. These measures include cleaning by scrubbing and washing with hot water, soap, or washing soda; disinfection by use of chemical substances or by exposure to sunlight and fresh air; renovation by the removal of refuse, painting or calcining; disinfecting, by which insects and animals in the environment may be destroyed, and subclassification of the two latter procedures.

REX BEACH FILM.**"THE BARRIER" AT THE STAR.**

Some wonderful photography of the snow country is a feature of "The Barrier," the new picture at the Star Theatre this evening. "The Barrier" is based on Rex Beach's novel of Yukon days, and is full of dramatic interest, with the action moving quickly to a climax. The story is woven round the primitive lives that were led in the early Alaskan days. Besides a great fight between two inveterate enemies the picture offers a thrilling scene in the spectacular crushing of a ship in the ice floes. The leading players in "The Barrier" are Norman Kerry, Henry B. Walthall, Lionel Barrymore and Marcelline Day.

LANDSLIDE.**DISTILLERY AT TSIN WAN DAMAGED.**

The recent heavy rains caused a landslide at Tsin Wan which resulted in the Tai Seng Distillery suffering damage to their property to the extent of \$800.

The landslide took place just behind the distillery and brought down part of the wall surrounding the building. A storeroom was partly damaged and efforts are now being made to clear away the mud.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 6th to 13th August, 1927.

	High Water.	Low Water.
Day	h. m.	h. m.
Month		
Friday	5 m 2 24	4 27
	1 25	0 00
Satur.	6 m 3 14	5 02
	2 15	1 23
Sun.	7 m 4 3	6 35
	3 14	2 56
Mon.	8 m 5 14	7 08
	3 45	2 29
Tues.	9 m 6 35	8 20
	4 16	3 40
Wed.	10 m 7 55	9 32
	4 47	3 57
Thurs.	11 m 9 13	10 45
	5 18	4 38

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KASHGAR	9,005	6 Aug. noon	M'les, L'don A'werp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
MORSA	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th
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Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Cberg-S'hamptn Sept. 23
Aug. 23	Seattle	Borduria	Sept. 21	Cberg-S'hamptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homer	Oct. 5	Cberg-S'hamptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 15	Cberg-S'hamptn Oct. 21
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 22	Cberg-S'hamptn Oct. 28
Sept. 21	Seattle	Olympic	Oct. 29	Cberg-S'hamptn Nov. 4
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	Cberg-S'hamptn Nov. 8
Oct. 5	Seattle	Boregarin	Nov. 16	Cberg-S'hamptn Nov. 16
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 16	Cberg-S'hamptn Nov. 22
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 26	Cberg-S'hamptn Dec. 2
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic		

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
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"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE."

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wed., August 10th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Aug. 25th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th
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PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 6.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... August 8th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 13th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 29th, 6.00 p.m.
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SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri.	5th Aug at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yuensang	Satur.	6th Aug at 6 a.m.
CANTON	Chipshing	Satur.	6th Aug at 11 a.m.
CANTON	Yusang	Satur.	6th Aug at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Hosang	Satur.	6th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai	Waishing	Sun.	7th Aug at 10 a.m.
TIENTHSIN	Chipshing	Mon.	8th Aug at 5 p.m.
Kobe via Amoy, Shai, Moji & Yokohama	Kumsang	Wed.	10th Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai	Hopsang	Wed.	10th Aug at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & Shai	Fooshing	Wed.	17th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Foeksang	Fri.	18th Aug at 3 p.m.
OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Nameang	Mon.	22nd Aug at 7 a.m.

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DO THEY GO WELL TOGETHER
ON THE STAGE?

Mrs. Patrick Campbell criticised modern drama when giving the first of a series of talks on "Diction Dramatic Art," at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, and said that it was hard for a girl to be passionate in modern clothes.

Plays of to-day are not written for fineness or for beauty of language, she said. Because of this they fit the pretty walkabouts and the pretty sit-about who people our stage. Of course, it is very hard for a girl to be passionate when her frock barely covers her knees and her hair is probably Eton cropped.

I saw a play recently where a young girl tried hard to convince us that she had murdered her lover because he had been unfaithful. She had on a short, skimpy frock, and had shingled hair. That girl would have done no murder—she'd have snapped her fingers, whistled, and walked away.

"Nonsensical."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's criticisms have not been allowed to pass unchallenged. Miss Fay Compton said to a Press representative—I quite agree with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in saying that the plays of to-day are "not written for fineness or for beauty of language; but I think her remark that it is hard for a girl to be passionate on the stage in modern clothes is simply nonsensical."

It is the plays and not the players that are lacking. We have hundreds of good actors and actresses, but they are not given a fair chance because there is such a dearth of good plays.

No Demand for Romance.

Miss Madge Titheradge said:—We must move with the times. If we appeared in the "hired tea gowns" and uttered our lines with the "passionate diction" that Mrs. Campbell says is gone, we should play to empty theatres. We give the public what it demands. There is no demand for romance in the theatre now, or for the picturesque sort of plays in which Mrs. Campbell was so wonderful. Miss Heather Thatcher said:—I think the stage as a whole is much more natural than it was in the days Mrs. Campbell has in mind. But I quite agree that we all need to take great pains without diction. We do have a tendency now-a-days to clip our words and speak too fast. That to some extent is due to the fact that our lines are more conversational nowadays and less on trial.

**NOT OUT TO DEFY
THE LAW.**

**CRUSHING DEFEAT OF
"N. U. R. EXTREMISTS."**

Some candid advice to railwaymen on peace in industry and on the utility of industrial strife, was given by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in a discussion on the Trade Unions Bill at the resumed annual conference of the National Union of Railways at Carlisle.

The delegates debated in public a resolution of protest, but they discussed in private the policy to be pursued by the Union in opposition to the Bill.

In the end, by 70 votes to 10 the conference decided to amend the rules of the union so as to keep within the provisions of the Trade Unions Bill.

The result of the discussion, which took place at a private session in the afternoon, was another triumph for Mr. J. H. Thomas, who led the fight against the policy of defiance proposed by the president, Mr. Dobbie.

Lively Debate.

There was a lively debate. Mr. J. H. Thomas strongly criticised the advice given by Mr. Dobbie that the measure should be ignored by the whole working class movement, and that every union should refuse to operate the provision of the Act.

The Bill would become law, said Mr. Thomas, and the N.U.R. could not defy the law. If they did, it would simply be disastrous to their organisation. The officials who had to administer the affairs of the union must face the facts and act on practical lines and on realities.

An amendment was moved by Mr. W. C. Loebner, London, that the N.U.R. should act on the policy advocated by the president, and ignore the Act and defy the law.

On a vote, the policy of Mr. Thomas was accepted by 70 votes to 10, the amendment being defeated.

The decision therefore represents an overwhelming majority for Mr. Thomas and constitutional procedure, and a crushing defeat for the extremists.

**BOY SETTLERS FOR
DOMINIONS.**

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS EMPLOY-
MENT BUREAU.**

The second annual bulletin, issued by the Public Schools Employment Bureau of the Headmasters' Conference, gives particulars of the work carried out in the Home Employment Section, which endeavours to find work in this country for public school boys, and the Migration Section, which is concerned with boys educated in public schools or approved secondary schools.

The bulletin states that nearly 700 boys have emigrated to New Zealand under the special Government scheme, and, with a few exceptions, have given great satisfaction. In Canada the Macdonald Agricultural College (incorporated with the McGill University, Montreal) has arranged to nominate a number of public school and secondary school boys to proceed to Canada for training as farmers. The boys will enter Macdonald College for the purpose of such training, seven months of the year being spent on farms selected by a college committee, and five months at the college itself. Applicants must be 17 years of age or upwards, and can begin the course either about March 1 or November 1. Students may take either a one or two years' course, and during the second five months at college facilities will be granted for specializing.

The bulletin states:—McGill and Toronto Universities afford excellent opportunities to boys who wish to train in Canada after leaving school. The study of, and qualification in, such subjects as engineering, especially hydro-electrical engineering, and mineralogy, should be specially remunerative in the future, owing to the great development in these directions on the American continent.

Schemes of Training.

The Province of Ontario offers two suitable schemes of training. Fifty places annually have been made available for British boys, over 17 years of age, as students at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide, at a reasonable cost, training in scientific and practical agriculture for suitable well-educated boys, who desire to engage in Canadian farming, and whose parents or guardians are in a position to defray the expenses of a college course. The courses offered are for either two or four years. The Ontario Government has also secured "near Guelph, Ontario," Vimy Ridge Farm (380 acres) for the reception, training, placing, and after-care of boys between the ages of 15 and 17. The boys will be placed only with such farmers as provide home surroundings which, in the opinion of the Ontario Government, would be suitable. The Government undertakes to furnish advice, protection, and supervision, so long as it may appear necessary for the boy's welfare and in any case for not less than three years.

The Hudson's Bay Company have some vacancies in the Fur Trade Department for public school boys between the ages of 17 and 20. Approved applicants are sent out to Canada on a five-year contract to some chosen post, in order to gain experience in the elements of the business. Free transportation is provided, and the maintenance allowance is gradually increased from \$240 in the first year to \$504 in the fifth, with board and lodgings.

The 1920 Memorial Settlers' association, which works in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Department of the British Government, has inaugurated a scheme for the settlement in South Africa of public school emigrants. Applicants should be over 17 and 20 years of age and have studied at a public school or approved secondary school. The sum of £1,000 must be guaranteed as available for the use of the applicant when he is ready to begin farming on his own account.

If this sum £50 must be deposited with the association, as soon as the application is approved, to be used if necessary in repatriating him should he prove unsuitable while training.

Executive must act in the future as policy dictated, and take the necessary steps to keep within the provisions of the Act.

An amendment was moved by Mr. W. C. Loebner, London, that the N.U.R. should act on the policy advocated by the president, and ignore the Act and defy the law.

On a vote, the policy of Mr. Thomas was accepted by 70 votes to 10, the amendment being defeated.

The decision therefore represents an overwhelming majority for Mr. Thomas and constitutional procedure, and a crushing defeat for the extremists.

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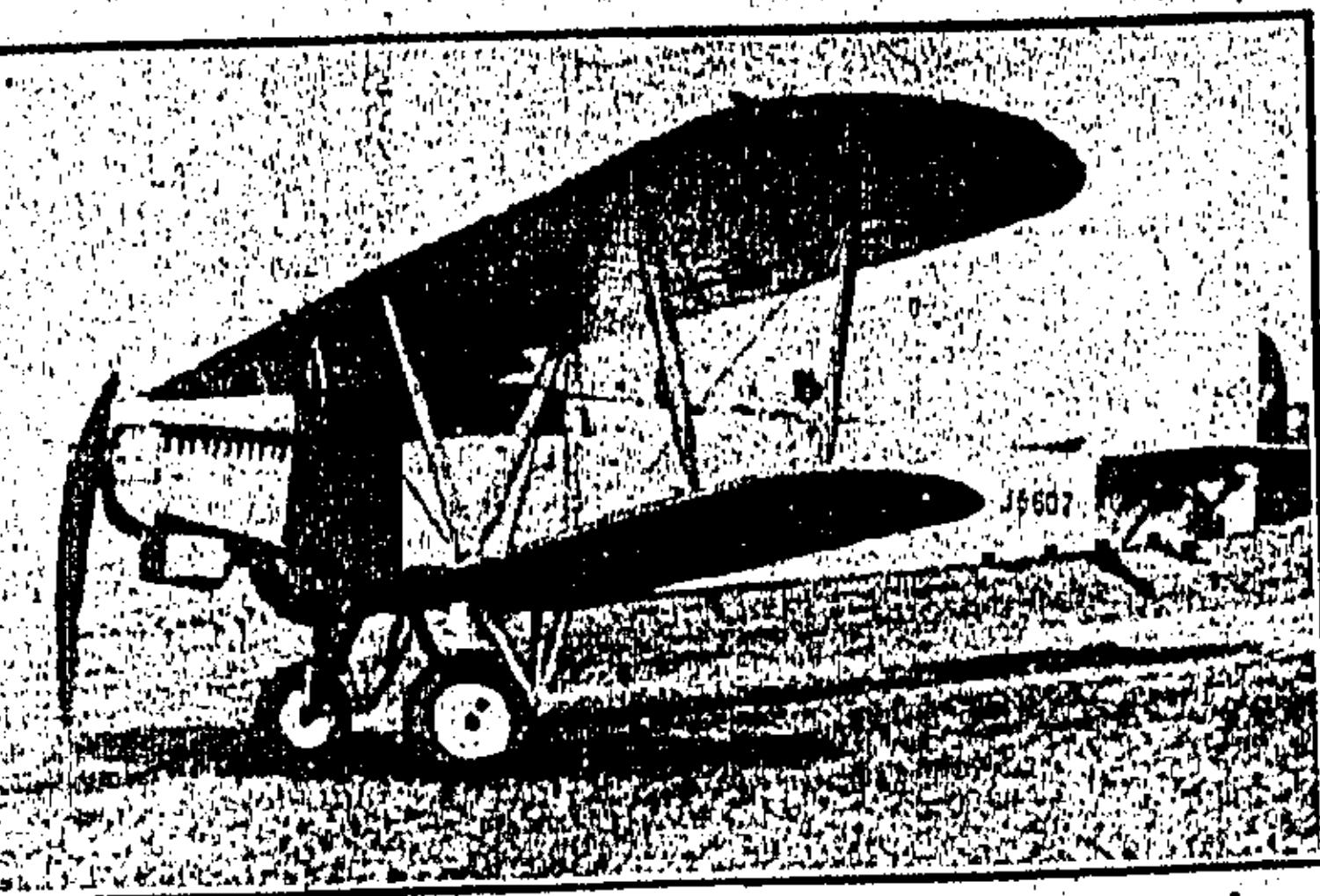
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BRITISH LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT CRASH.



Above are shown, the machine in which the second attempt to "hop" from England to India has been made, and the pilot, Lt. Carr, who, with his companion, was badly shaken when the aeroplane made a forced descent on the Danube.

LIMIT TO RAID ON ROAD FUND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CONCESSION.

During the discussion on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Churchill announced a concession on the Road Fund question. He intended to limit the amount transferred to the Treasury from the Road Fund to £12,000,000.

The balance of the Road Fund, he said, had turned out to be somewhat in excess of the £12,000,000 expected when he introduced the Budget, and the additional money would be applied to the further relief of scheduled roads.

The greater distribution would be on the basis of a full 25 per cent., instead of the 20 per cent. with which he started.

If the balance was still greater than expected, he would be prepared to consider further relief for rural roads.

Next year there would be available £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 more for roads. There was no intention to touch the increased Road Fund, and no intention to make further inroads on the future yield of the motor duties in the lifetime of the present Government. The £12,000,000, however, was an integral part of the finances of the country.

MARINE COURT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

When a Chinese hawker was charged with obstruction by placing his stall on the footpath in Queen's Road East, he asked the Magistrate to send him to prison as he stated that in the event of a fine being imposed he did not want to pay it out of his bail money.

The defendant added that he had had great difficulty in raising the \$4 bail required of him and after much begging he managed to obtain \$3 from his landlady, who was very poor herself and needed the money. The remaining dollar was lent to him by one of the constables at the police station.

His Worship discharged the man with a caution.

PRESENT-DAY JAPAN.

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD.

We have received from Mr. Ide, the local representative of the *Osaka Asahi*, a copy of the very handsomely-produced English supplement recently published by that paper.

It deals with "Present-day Japan," and is a comprehensive review of the country, its arts, its industries, its people, and so forth, and its past, present and probable future, in a series of articles which are charmingly illustrated.

The supplement as a whole forms a remarkable record of the development and continuous progress that typifies modern Japan.

WITH PLEBEIANS AND ARISTOCRATS.

DUKE OF YORK HAS A SWIM.

London, Aug. 3.

The Duke of York has just completed a visit to his camp at New Romney, on the coast of Kent, where, as in the past few years, boys from Eton, Harrow and other public schools make holiday with working boys.

There are 400 boys this year at the camp, the object of which is to bring together in comradeship boys of different interests and environment, so that they may know something of each other's viewpoint.

The Duke on his visit entered thoroughly into the fun of aquatic sports which had been organised. He himself entered the sea and swam about for some time, with a crowd of boys, playing an impromptu game of water polo.

British Wireless.—The Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden will be engaged to-night. Therefore the grill room facilities will be situated in the dining room on the first floor.

CHINA TURMOIL INTENSIFIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the hongs, rather than pay the unbearably heavy taxes.

Upon the arrival of Wuchow boats it is learned that taking the lead in the strike are the medicine shops, which struck on August 2, while this example will be followed by the firewood merchants, who are expected to close down to-day.

SECRET MEETINGS.

Chiang's Negotiator.

Peking, July 28. Mr. Lo, a representative of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, secretly arrived here on July 28. He is now negotiating with General Yang Yu-ting, Marshal Chang's Chief of Staff in great secrecy regarding cessation of hostilities between the Northern and Southern forces.

The substance of the negotiations and the names of the conferees are kept strictly secret, but it is reported that as a proposal to suspend hostilities unconditionally which was submitted by the representative of General Chiang Kai-shek is consistent with the persistence hitherto maintained by the Fengtien faction, the negotiations between the two parties are progressing quite hopefully.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has given orders to his subordinates to keep secret the substance of the negotiations.

Terms Offered.

The terms of compromise submitted by the delegate of General Chiang are said to be (1) that the Nanking forces will immediately suspend hostilities unconditionally in their status quo, and (2) that both parties should keep strictly secret the substance of an agreement on armistice.

It appears likely that the Northern forces will make a halt at Hsichow, while the Southern troops halt at the Hawho River and that the region between Hau-chow and the Hwaiho River will be made a buffer zone.

Wants Peace.

According to a report made to the Ankuochun authorities by Mr. Li Cheng-wu, a representative of General Chang Tsung-chang, who has just returned from Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek is heartily desirous of armistice, and the Southerners' withdrawal from Hsichow is attributable to this desire of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Li Cheng-wu is said to be of the opinion that the realization of an armistice between the Northern and Southern forces largely depends upon the Fengtien faction, provided the negotiations do not touch political questions.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has telegraphically instructed General Chang Tsung-chang to come up to the capital immediately in order to discuss matters relative to armistice.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 12 arrivals and 17 departures, of which three and six respectively were British leaving 72 vessels in harbour, British 35.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to today's questions:

1. 180 tons: 1875; 2. Charles II. and Louis XIV., who entered into a secret compact whereby Charles II. humbled himself before Louis XIV.; 3. A quip is a quibble, usually in order to evade the truth; 4. Leitchworth, in 1899; 5. A small insect common in the West Indies; it flies at night and feeds on the green fruit of the jatropha; 6. John 7, Abraham Lincoln, 1865; James Abram Garfield, 1851, and W. McKinley, 1901; 8. A province, partly in France, partly in Holland; 9. The London Bridge; 10. The Royal Coat of Arms of Italy, the three balls being the ancient arms of Savoy; 11. Eleven; 12. London, York, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bradford, and Norwich; 13. 1,000,000; 14. The pollen-bearing organs of a flower; 15. Twenty shillings.

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